

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Generally cloudy and probably local showers tonight and Thursday.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 62.

ATLANTA, GA.,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

Name of School
Name of Pupil
Pupil's Address

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

ROMEYN AND O'BRIEN TO BE COURT MARTIALED

The Army Officers Who Figured in the Recent Unpleasantness at Fort McPherson Will Be Called To Account by Their Superiors for Their Indiscretion.

JUDGE ADVOCATE BARRY COMES TO ATLANTA

He Is Instructed by Major-General Nelson A. Miles To Take Such Action as Will Preserve the Honor of the Army. The Affair, Which Was Apparently Smoothed Over in Atlanta, Has Aroused the War Department.

There will be a courtmartial at McPherson barracks.

General Miles, whose eyes never sleep, will not allow any breach of military etiquette to pass unnoticed.

The principals in this coming courtmartial will be none other than Captain Romeyn and Lieutenant O'Brien.

These facts, which The Constitution is enabled to announce exclusively, are beyond question, and will be developed within two or three days.

THE SLAP GIVEN.

It will be recalled, as exclusively announced in The Evening Constitution, that there was a serious breach in Fort McPherson barracks, in which two officers publicly quarreled before their commands, and in which one slapped the other's face while on official duty at parade. It is this breach to which the attention of General Miles is now directed. It has been supposed by the friends of the two officers concerned that the whole matter would be ignored by the war department at Washington, as some kind of a peace has been patched up; but such it appears is not the case. The authorities at Washington never let such things slip.

Captain Romeyn, who is one of the oldest officers in the service, now on the verge of retirement for the age limit, respected alike by officers and men—was publicly insulted upon the parade ground by Lieutenant O'Brien in the face of all the troops. This was resented by Captain Romeyn slapping Lieutenant O'Brien's face. The prominence of Lieutenant O'Brien, as having been the representative of the American army upon the staff of the commanding generals of the Japanese forces in the late war with China, made the matter of more than passing interest.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ACTS.

The incident, while it was a public sen-

sation for a few days, was hushed up; and it was supposed that it would never pass beyond the limits of Atlanta. But news chronicled in the columns of The Constitution is by no means a halter of area, and it came to the attention of the war department, which did not propose to look at it in the light of letting it rest where it was.

General Miles read carefully all that was said about the matter, besides securing certain private information. It is the delay necessary in securing this information which has allowed the matter to rest as long as it has. But now the crisis has been reached, and on Thursday morning next Colonel Thomas J. Barr, assistant judge advocate general of the army of the United States, will arrive at Fort McPherson, where his first and only duty is to investigate this whole matter under special personal command of General Nelson A. Miles. The probabilities are that one or both of the officers will be submitted to trial by general courtmartial.

WILL THERE BE BLOOD?

This renewal of the difficulty brings up another phase of the subject which interests not only army officers, but civilians. An officer of the United States has been publicly slapped in the face. He had previously, in the presence of the troops drawn up in line, insulted an officer superior to himself. It is hard—say men who are versed in the code of honor—to reconcile any kind of conciliation which would end such a matter as this; but now, that the war department has taken notice of it and gives it publicity which will make it not only public here and throughout the United States, but a matter of international interest—the question comes up as to what is the code of honor. An officer is supposed to be a gentleman above and outside of his military character, and army officers pride themselves upon this fact. As to whether, in view of this contingency, there may be other developments which will render a courtmartial unnecessary, is what the officers are looking forward to now with curious interest.

Whatever the outcome may be, there will be lively times at McPherson barracks for the next few days.

KIDNAPED HER CHILD

G. A. Hamilton Stole His Wife's Boy Last Night and Was Arrested for Same.

WOULDN'T LIVE WITH HIM

Tale of His Cruel Treatment Told by His Wife to Judge Landrum.

HE TOOK OUT A BAIL TROVER

To Recover the Furniture of His Wife. She Took Out a Homestead in His Name and He Claims Them on Those Grounds—Threatened to Kill a Reporter—An Irate Husband.

"I shan't live with him. Look at him and you can see what he is, a drunkard and a vagabond," and the bright blue eyes of Mrs. G. A. Hamilton flashed fire. Husband and wife were in the courtroom of Justice Landrum to answer a bail trover suit brought by the husband against his wife. Mrs. Hamilton is as pretty a little woman as one would want to see. She was dressed in the height of fashion, but not gaudy.

G. A. Hamilton, her husband, was a big, robust man and the very opposite of his pretty wife. Mrs. Hamilton told the story of their trouble and said that her husband refused to support her.

"We have been married eight years and have one little boy. Last night Mr. Hamilton came to the house and kidnaped the child. I went to see Chief Connolly and had him arrested. The chief told him that he must give up the child or be locked up. Now he wants to take my furniture away from me. I had to take out a homestead, which the law compelled me to do in his name, to protect my things or the people he owe would take them."

"This morning he took out a bail trover for the recovery of the household goods that belong to me and that were paid for with my own money."

To Judge Landrum Mrs. Hamilton told of the way in which she was treated by her husband.

All this time Hamilton was standing near with a look of disgust on his hard face. Judge Landrum was compelled to make Mrs. Hamilton give a bond, as the homestead was taken out in her husband's name.

"You got to get a good bond. If it ain't good, you must not take it," said the husband of the little woman.

"I will see that the bond suits me and not you," was the reply of the bailiff that Judge Landrum told of fix the bond.

At this juncture an Evening Constitution reporter approached Mrs. Hamilton. She was telling him of how brutal her husband was, when the husband ambled up and in a menacing way ordered the reporter to "git."

"Git, — — —, or I will kill you," he said. A bailiff of the court here interfered and told the degenerate husband that he would lock him up if he said another word. The reporter continued with the interview and the tale of cruel treatment that the unhappy woman told him would move a statue.

NEGRO LANDED IN JAIL.

He Is Charged with Assaulting and Attempting to Murder a Well-Known Merchant.

Morganton, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Sheriff Thomas landed Charley Alonzo and Cal Pierce in jail here today, charged with assault and attempt to murder C. F. Holt, a merchant at Blue Ridge.

They had a large riot there yesterday. Holt got out across the face and his right side. It was a very close call. It seems the Piersces were in a row with some negro. All were drunk, and Holt came along and told them to quit and they jet in on him with their knives.

HANSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE

He Calls on the President with Congressman Lester in Behalf of DeLeon.

Washington, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Major J. F. Hanson, accompanied by Senator Clay and Congressman Rufus Lester, of the Savannah district, called upon President McKinley this morning.

They were accompanied by Perry DeLeon, whom they wished to introduce to the president. The party was cordially received and remained some minutes in consultation. DeLeon seems to stand a good chance for recognition.

AN ATLANTA MAN LANDS

Washington, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Mr. L. A. Wilson, of Atlanta, is a happy man.

He has been appointed superintendent of the corps of temporary employees of the engineers' corps.

The appointment was made by the district commissioners and at the instance of Congressman Livingston. Wilson is a practical civil engineer.

MR. LYNCH'S AWFUL DEATH

The Horrible Accident That Cost One of the Owners of the Elberton Planing Mills His Life.

WHIRLED IN FLYING WHEELS

He Was Revolved with the Wheel Five Hundred Times Before It Could Be Stopped.

ALL HIS BONES WERE BROKEN

The Horrible Details Were Kept from His Wife, Who Is Prostrated from the Shock—Deep Gloom in His Native Town—How It All Happened.

Elberton, Ga., March 31.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The awful details of the death of Mr. W. A. Lynch, a member of the firm of Lynch Brothers & Loehr, owners of the Elberton Planing mills, show it to be one of the most horrible accidents imaginable.

The tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock.

Mr. W. A. Lynch is a young man about thirty-five years of age, who has a wife, but no children, and was without warning buried into eternity.

The mill has recently enlarged its scope and Mr. Lynch was arranging some new machinery overhead when by some means he was caught by an attachment of a huge shaft and was revolved around it five hundred times.

The machinery was stopped in about one minute, but before it could be done one arm had fallen to the floor. After the machinery was stopped, the body fell to the floor. An examination showed that his neck, back and limbs were all broken and seemingly every bone in his body was broken.

The back of his head was destroyed by striking against the timbers, scattering his brains in all directions.

He perhaps never knew what killed him. It was one of the most horrible accidents ever known in this section.

The body was carried to the home of his brother, Mr. A. G. Lynch, and will be buried this afternoon if his other brother arrives in time.

The full details have been kept from his wife. The accident has cast a deep gloom over our town.

THE VEAL INVESTIGATION

CHIEF VEAL WAS AGAIN BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Testimony of Mr. Gilbert Was Mostly Surmise—He Was Only a Watchman at the Dumping Grounds.

When I. H. Gilbert went on the stand yesterday afternoon as a witness in the Veal investigation the large crowd that had gathered expected to hear some sensational testimony.

Mr. Gilbert, it is claimed, was behind Mr. Joiner in his charges and was to be one of the principal witnesses in the first investigation. In his testimony yesterday he stated that Mr. Veal had defrauded the city in many ways. Upon cross-examination he said that he did not know these things to be true. He said he has no malice against Mr. Veal and the only reason why he gave the testimony that he did was because he didn't think the city should be made to suffer.

Mr. Gilbert was the night watchman at the dumping grounds in May, 1893. His testimony brought out very little; in fact, most of what he testified was surmise.

The investigation will continue this afternoon.

DYNAMITE SEIZED.

Spaniards Are Said To Have Captured a Large Number of Cuban Depots.

Madrid, March 30.—A dispatch from Havana states that the Spanish troops have seized twenty-two rebel dynamite depots. The dispatch adds that the rebel leaders Miro, Perico, Delgado and Bermudez have died from fever.

It also states that the rebels under Gomez and another band each lost forty men killed in encounters, the localities of which are not given.

WILLIAM SMITH DEAD.

East Point, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. William Smith, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith, died this morning after a week's sickness.

This is the second child they have recently lost, which makes it doubly sad.

WITH THE RAILROADS.

Mr. H. M. Comer, president of the Central railroad, is in Atlanta today. He came up from Savannah this morning and is here on business connected with the Central railroad.

JAIL BIRDS PLAN ESCAPE

Sheriff Nelms Received the Warning and Promptly Took Harried Action To Foil the Scheme.

MURDER WAS CONTEMPLATED

Men Disguised As Detectives with a Prisoner Schemed To Effect an Entrance Into the Jail.

WOULD THEN ASSAULT THE JAILERS

The Keys Were To Have Been Secured and All the Prisoners Would Have Been Liberated—Sheriff Nelms Has Taken Every Precaution and Says He Is Ready.

Desperate plans have been made for the escape of all of the prisoners now confined in Fulton county jail.

A plot most diabolical in its details, endangering the lives of the jailers and their assistants and most fearful in its contemplated execution, has just been frustrated by Sheriff Nelms.

The warning came to the sheriff late yesterday afternoon and he took prompt action at once, increasing the guards at the jail and instructing the officials to admit no one into the office where the parties were not known to be reputable citizens who had business in the prison office.

"There will be no jail break," said Sheriff Nelms this morning. "The warning came to me in time. I was not surprised, as I have been anticipating a ruse of the nature which has been exposed. I am giving the jail my personal attention. I visit the prison several times each day and I am too watchful and my jailers are too efficient to allow a plan to liberate the prisoners to be successfully carried into execution."

Last night the guard at the jail was increased. The officers were more vigilant than ever and at a moment's warning a large body of men as well as a subtle, treacherous movement, could have been repelled.

But there is no doubt that a scheme has been on foot several days by which the prisoners hoped to secure their freedom, although the plot, had it been carried out, would have meant death, murder and butchery almost equaled by Spanish cruelty.

DESPERATE PLAN WAS MADE. Sheriff Nelms has investigated the circumstances. He has held a conference with his officials and it now appears that a most brutal assault was intended to be made upon the jailers, who were to be assaulted and then locked in the cells and their keys taken from them.

"I have made the discovery," said Sheriff Nelms this morning, "that two men were to come to the jail this week at night. With them was to have been a supposed prisoner, who was to have worn the handcuffs."

"When the trio was admitted the men would have covered the jailers, and throwing them into a cell, would have locked them in, taking from them their keys and then freeing the prisoners."

"We have doubled the guards at the jail. Everything is in readiness to repel the contemplated attack and I give you my word there would be serious trouble now should anyone attempt to carry this heinous threat into execution. We are ready for them and have our eyes open."

"This is as much of the scheme as I can give out at present, but you can say that we are prepared to meet anybody who think they can capture the jail and release the prisoners."

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN. Sheriff Nelms has, as he says, taken every precaution to throw safeguards about the jail and the prisoners who are in his keeping.

The guard has been doubled at night and it would be now impossible for a successful plot to be carried into execution.

IN HONOR OF WEYLER.

Merchants of Cienfuegos Show Their Joy at Rivera's Capture by a Demonstration.

Havana, March 31.—The merchants of Cienfuegos are jubilant over the capture of the rebel general, Ruis Rivera, the successor of Antonio Maceo, by the Spanish troops, and have organized a public demonstration in honor of Captain General Weyler, who is now in that city.

They have also sent a cablegram to the government at Madrid, praising General Weyler's campaign against the rebels and expressing confidence that he will speedily put an end to the rebellion.

Forty-three political suspects were exiled to the Chaffarine islands in the Mediterranean and to the islands of Fernandi Po today and twelve women were sent to the Isle of Pines as "anigas"—members of an organization of murderers.

BOOM IN WEST POINT.

East Point, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. East Point is taking on new life and a big boom in the building of houses is promised.

In every direction the saw and hammer can be heard. Several fine dwellings are in the course of construction, and more will soon follow.

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

CONNOLLY RE-ELECTED; MANLY AND JOINER WIN

Captain Henry Jennings Is Made Sergeant and Sergeant Ball Steps Down to Private Ranks—Sergeant Thompson Goes Up to Captain.

B. SLAUGHTER IS STILL CHIEF OF DETECTIVES

Old Force Re-Elected Under Slaughter—Station House Keeper Turner Reduced to Ranks of Patrolman—Brazleton and Bonnell Re-Elected—Many Old Patrolmen Dropped from Rolls—Session of Police Board This Morning.

Chief—A. B. Connolly. Captains—W. P. Manly, J. C. Joiner, John A. Thompson, Bradley Slaughter of the detective department.

Sergeants—A. J. Moss, M. M. White, C. Brenning, J. N. Abbott, H. Jennings, George Poole.

Station house keepers—Robert Brazleton, W. A. Bonnell.

Detectives—T. A. Barrett, E. M. Cannon, T. G. Conn, J. B. Harris, J. M. Hewitt, D. S. Looney, E. W. Walton, J. L. Wooten.

The police board met this morning at 9:30 o'clock and proceeded to elect a police force for the ensuing two years. There was a discussion as to the admission of the newspaper reporters. All the commissioners appeared to favor the reporters being present upon a promise not to publish the details of the proceedings, except Mayor Collier, and he objected on the ground that reporters' characters were to be discussed, and nothing should be known of what took place in the meeting.

The reporters were invited to retire and the star chamber proceedings were begun. Commissioner George B. Johnson made a speech favoring the reporters being allowed to remain. He said the press represented the people of Atlanta, and the police board was a public body. He knew the newspaper men were honorable and would print what was right. He was a servant of the people, and would do no act which he did not wish the people to know.

CHIEF CONNOLLY ELECTED. In a few minutes Secretary Patterson appeared as a messenger, and walking into the chief's office announced:

"Chief Connolly, the board requests me to announce that you have been unanimously re-elected chief of police and your presence is desired."

Blushing modestly the chief went into the meeting and made a neat little speech of acceptance.

Just after the election of Chief Connolly, it was ascertained that he was nominated by Commissioner Brotherton. The star chamber was already leaking a little bit. This indicated that the dove of peace was fluttering around in the chamber.

THE CAPTAINS.

The following were elected captains: W. P. Manly, J. C. Joiner, J. A. Thompson, B. Slaughter, of the detectives. This made a change by the election of

Thompson, who was promoted from a sergeant, and the defeat of Captain Henry Jennings.

THE SERGEANTS.

The following sergeants were elected: Henry Jennings, H. J. Moss, M. M. White, Casper Brenning, George Poole, J. N. Abbott. This made a change by the election of Jennings in the place of Thompson, and Poole in the place of Ball.

STATION HOUSE KEEPERS.

The station house keepers elected were: W. A. Bonnell, Robert Brazleton. This dropped W. H. Turner.

ELECTION OF PATROLMEN.

Ex-Sergeant J. W. Ball and Ex-Station House Keeper Turner were elected as patrolmen. The following members of the detective force were elected as patrolmen:

T. A. Barrett, E. M. Cannon, T. G. Conn, J. B. Harris, J. M. Hewitt, D. S. Looney.

DETECTIVES.

E. W. Walton, J. L. Wooten. One of the old patrolmen resigned and another, George Poole, was promoted to a sergeant.

OLD PATROLMEN RE-ELECTED. The regular old patrolmen who were re-elected were as follows:

H. L. Abbott,	T. B. Lanford,
J. L. Reeves,	J. M. Lackey,
H. H. Bedford,	J. H. Lockhart,
C. M. Burl,	W. J. Moncrief,
A. D. Branan,	James McCreary,
T. B. Bowles,	T. J. McCarty,
F. Christophine,	W. M. Newborn,
Carlisle,	D. S. Moncrief,
J. E. Chandler,	J. W. Norman,
L. A. Chiles,	R. S. Osborn,
W. C. Dukes,	J. R. Parish,
D. M. Elliott,	G. H. Phillips,
Thomas Gailagher,	W. N. Sheridan,
C. F. Gore,	J. C. Sierrman,
J. J. Green,	J. M. Seales,
George Hamilton,	George Stent,
George Harper,	J. T. Shepard,
J. E. Hudson,	R. E. Seales,
J. C. Harris,	H. A. Thompson,
M. L. Holt,	T. P. Taylor,
R. T. Ivy,	T. J. Thompson,
J. R. Jordan,	S. Terry,
E. L. Jett,	



JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY.

The Canton, Ohio, Attorney and Close Friend of President McKinley, Who Has Just Been Appointed Paramount Commissioner to Cuba.



CAPTAIN A. B. CONNOLLY.

Who Was Re-Elected Chief of Police Today for a Term of Two Years.

FLOOD TAKES MANY LIVES

An Awful List of Deaths That Have Been Claimed by the Raging and Relentless Waters.

BODIES ARE FOUND IN A TREE

A Whole Family Lost in Eddyville, Ky., While Returning from a Church in a Skiff.

OTHER CASUALTIES ARE RECORDED

The Scene in the District Defies Description—Accounts of One Who Has Recently Returned from the Scene of Devastation.

Cairo, Ill., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A young man from the relief boat brings another tale of horror from the flooded country.

On the Mississippi, near the island, eight cabins were washed from its foundation. It was caught in the top of the trees and it was found the bodies of a man, a woman and three children.

A little further west the body of a white boy was lodged in the drift wood of the slough.

Not thirty yards lower the bodies of six white persons, believed to be the family of a planter named Mason, were found in the attic of a cottage, which had water standing to the eaves.

In Eddyville, Ky., last night, a white man, while trying to save his family in a skiff from the flooded country along the Cumberland river near here, was drowned. William Flick, wife and two children were also drowned. William is one of the most prosperous farmers in the state.

In Pennington, Va., Walker Crone and his sweetheart, Miss Lenthall, were drowned while coming home from church in a skiff Sunday night in the flooded lowlands near Clinch river bottoms.

LEVEES CONTINUE TO BREAK

A Fearful Catastrophe Is Now Very Likely to Occur at Any Time.

Jackson, Miss., March 31.—From the great Yazoo Mississippi delta comes a wall of distress, and the cry: "The levees have broken," is heard throughout our valley of the Nile. Three fresh breaks have been reported, through which pour immense volumes of water carrying destruction to thousands of happy homes and devastating as fertile a territory as is to be found on the globe.

So far no loss of life except to domestic animals has been reported, but may be by night, as the great mounds of earth which protect the flourishing cities of Greenville, Rosedale, Stoneville, Arcola, Friars Point, Rolling Fork and others are water-soaked, muddy and liable to give way at any moment.

The four breaks that have occurred have flooded, or will flood before reaching the Yazoo, perhaps a week hence, the counties of Bolivar, Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, Yazoo and portions of others in which are comprised the finest cotton farms in the world. In this quartered district the state has leased eight plantations, upon which with her good abled convicts she was preparing to make another crop of cotton and corn, the latter being in fine condition.

GREENVILLE'S DANGER

The greatest concern is for the city of Greenville, which, situated as she is, in the hollow of a crescent formed by the bend of the river and surrounded by it on two sides, would be wiped out of existence should a break occur in the immediate vicinity. The streets of the city are twelve feet below the summit of the levees, so that a break once formed, there would be no way of stopping the Niagara, and every house in the place would be swept from its foundation and the remaining inhabitants hurled into eternity.

Fearing such a catastrophe, those who could have migrated to the hills, but thousands still remain. The breaks that have occurred are both above and below Greenville, fifteen and twenty-five miles above, so that the water will pass to the rear of the city. The streams on the Delta all flow from the river and down the opposite side of the valley.

The topography of the country is level, but sloping east and away from the river, for thirty miles in some places to the Yazoo and it is down this stream the overflow water must go to again reach the Mississippi, seventy-five or 100 miles south of where it has left it. Thousands of people, white and black, still live the levees and are making a desperate effort to hold what remains.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE

It is a life and death struggle, and for this reason there is no rest night or day. The question has been asked today, does it pay to maintain this great levee system? and old river farmers declare it does not; that life and business were more certain forty years ago when no one expected anything but an overflow and prepared for it.

The federal government has been most liberal in appropriations to the levees, the planters of the delta have spent millions more in perfecting the present system. Every bale of cotton produced in this great delta pays a tax of \$1, which creates a large sum annually for the levee purposes. There are doubtless many who after this

will be convinced that this \$1 per bale might be more profitably expended. However, the crisis is on. It is probable several other breaks will soon occur. The water is reported higher than ever before known from Memphis to Vicksburg.

STORM INJURES JETTIES.

GALVESTON IS A GREAT LOSER BY THE LATE STORM.

The Completion of the Harbor Improvement Delayed and a Large Additional Expense Is Incurred.

Galveston, Tex., March 31.—Investigation of the jetties shows that the storm of last Sunday was much more serious than was at first estimated. The trouble on the North jetty got the full force of the blow and the sea was driven over it with such force that the iron rails were bent and twisted and the heavy stringers on which the rails were laid were buried in every direction. The piling, which in some places was driven thirty feet into the ground was cut off as though a tooth pick had been clipped with a sharp knife.

The investigation has not yet been completed, but as far as it has progressed it is found that about 3,500 feet of trestle has been carried away entirely. The damage was done in spots. Between five and six thousand feet of trestle will have to be repaired before it can be used again. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be about \$10,000, and that it will require three months to complete the work.

In addition to the damage to the trestle a number of government beacons were blown down and these will have to be replaced by new ones before any more government survey can be made. All the above are extraordinary losses, and will greatly delay the completion of the jetties.

JIM RIVER GOING UP.

Great Loss Incurred in South Dakota by Reason of the Recent Great Flood.

Huron, S. D., March 31.—There has been a four-foot rise in the Jim river here in the past twenty-four hours.

It is now only four inches below the high water mark of 1881, and is rapidly rising. Several bridges have gone out and others will go when the ice moves. Railway bridges are safe.

Losses from wrecked bridges, grain in shock and hay will be heavy.

STUDENTS SIGHT SEEING.

Washington Is Now Entertaining Some Very Attractive Visitors.

Washington, March 31.—Fifteen attractive and pretty southern young women, students at the Ward seminary, Nashville, Tenn., accompanied by Professor J. D. Blanton, president of the seminary, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Taylor, and Mrs. M. I. Bagley as chaperons, arrived in the city yesterday and spent some hours in sight-seeing.

The party is in charge of Charles L. Longsdorf, traveling passenger agent of the Seaboard Air-Line. The young ladies are the party are: Misses Carolina Logan, Octavia Hale, Jeannette Nelson, Mary Arnold, Laura Hale, Leslie Lane, Lora Denison, Minnie Loran, May Rutherford, Marie Matthews, Bertha Smith, Inez Kerr, Louise Bransford, Sabina Burks and Olive Spier. They spent the morning in visiting the capitol and making the acquaintance of several senators and representatives from the southern states.

Some time was spent in the new library and then the treasury was visited, where Mr. J. F. Tamm, himself a Tennesseean, showed every courtesy to the sight-seers. Before luncheon a call was made on Mrs. McKinley. The young ladies left Nashville last Tuesday and have spent the week in Atlanta, Portsmouth and Old Point Comfort. They will leave this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Philadelphia, and afterwards visit Niagara Falls and New York.

From the latter city a sea voyage to Norfolk will be made, thence returning to Nashville by rail.

INDIA NEEDS MUCH AID.

Over a Million and a Half More Dollars Needed for the Famine Sufferers.

New York, March 31.—Sir Francis MacLean, chief justice of India and chairman of the government relief committee, today forwarded a cable message in response to the inquiry of The Christian Herald as to the condition of the famine and the needs of the country, in which he states that \$1,600,000 beyond the amount already received is required.

Further appeals, he states, are quite warranted. The Christian Herald has already cabled \$30,000 to India and is now completing the cargo of the "whaleback" steamship City of Everett, which the United States government has placed at the disposal of the relief movement, which will sail for Calcutta in April loaded with corn, the contributions of American sympathizers.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Evergreen Names Its Candidates for Mayor and Members of Council.

Evergreen, Ala., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. At a meeting of the voters of this town last night the following nominations were made:

Mayor, Colonel W. D. Atkinson; councilmen, John Hill, C. M. Eldridge, J. W. Cook, J. F. Irwin and L. Jackson.

PEACH CROP INJURED.

Athens, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The frost Sunday morning damaged the peach crop in this section badly. The farmers who inspected their trees today say that fully one-half the crop is killed and that the remaining half is damaged. Up to Sunday morning the outlook for a large and satisfactory peach crop in this section of the state was very bright.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—Lieutenant Governor MacInnes has resigned his position as lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories.

HE SUCCEEDS GEN. RIVERA

It Is Believed That General Julio Sanguilly Will Be Successor to the Captured Cuban.

RIVERA NOT PRISONER OF WAR

He Will Probably Have Only a Dramatic Court Martial and Be Summarily Executed.

SANGUILLY'S FORMER STAY IN CUBA

He Spent Two Years in Cuba and Was Released by the Good Offices of the United States Government Last February.

New York, March 31.—It is stated here that General Julio Sanguilly, hero of the ten years' war in Cuba, a military tactician of acknowledged ability, the peer of Gomez as a general and of Maceo as a fighter, is to succeed General Rola Rivera as the commander of the army of the west, and his advent will cause a change of policy in the conduct of the campaign in Pinar del Rio, in which province the only aggressive movements of the Spanish forces are now being made.

Rivera is now in the hands of the Spaniards. If recent Havana dispatches are to be depended upon, it is not likely if he is really a prisoner that he will be regarded as a prisoner of war, but will be tried by a drum-head court martial as a bandit and rebel and be shot to death. In this event his successor will be in the saddle on the day that the sentence is carried out, unless the execution is so summary that he will be unable to reach the field in time.

General Sanguilly is the Cuban patriot who served two years in a Cuban jail, charged with rebellion. He is a naturalized American citizen and was released through the good offices of this government in February.

SAYS HE PAID FOR LIBERTY

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE WHEN ARRESTED TELLS QUEER TALE.

He Claims He Paid for His Freedom According to a Proposition Made by the Detectives Who Held Him.

New York, March 31.—Antonio Christensen, captured yesterday for the second time in this city as a fugitive from justice, asserts that he paid \$300 for his liberty after his first arrest, although he had been supposedly turned over on requisition proceedings to the proper authorities of Michigan, where he was wanted for embezzlement.

The police department of this city is now endeavoring to discover whether he is lying, whether he escaped from the officers to whom he was turned over, whether they let him go, or whether they, as well as Governor or Piquette, of Michigan, Governor Black, of this state, and the prisoner himself have been hoodwinked by two clever swindlers. Christensen, who was wanted in Ridgeway, Mich., on a charge of embezzlement of \$30,000 from a creamery firm there, was arrested here several days ago and two days ago turned over on requisition papers to two men from Michigan who represented themselves as a sheriff and district attorney, respectively, of Lanawee county, Michigan. The two men took his prisoner away from the criminal court building and, supposedly, started for Michigan.

A detective saw Christensen at the Grand Central depot yesterday and arrested him. The prisoner told a remarkable story. He said that after he left the district attorney's office the two men took him to a hotel up town and there proposed to let him go free for a consideration. He gave them \$300, he said, and they let him go. Christensen was taken to the district attorney's office and then back to police headquarters until a thorough investigation of his story can be made.

They are inclined to think that he is lying.

FIRE INSURANCE TRUST.

Superintendent McNall Expects To Reveal Some Large Facts in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., March 31.—Superintendent of Insurance McNall has commenced his investigation of all foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Kansas. If he finds they are banded together in a trust to maintain a certain schedule of rates, their licenses to do business in the state will be revoked.

Governor Leedy has ordered him to sift the matter to the bottom. McNall asserts that H. C. Clarkson, the agent of the "trust," has been for all the companies and that deviation from his schedule means immediate dismissal. About fifty of the leading fire companies of America will come under the ban.

CHURCH BEING MOVED.

The Baptist Church of Elberton Is Being Removed from Its Present Situation.

Elberton, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Contractor Denny, of Athens, has begun to move the present Baptist church to another location preparatory to the building of a handsome brick building.

One lady member of his church has given six thousands dollars toward the new church.

Save your money and place it with the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. Interest will be allowed on all deposits remaining over three months.

TOBACCO GO'S NEW PLAN

IT WILL ABANDON FACTOR PLAN OF DEALING WITH CUSTOMERS.

It Issues a Long Circular Stating the Reason for the Change and How the New Scheme Will Be Carried Out.

New York, March 31.—The American Tobacco Company decided yesterday to abandon the factor plan of handling its product and will substitute therefor in states where it can be done a system of donating money or merchandise to the jobbers who purchase direct from the company. The trust issued a long circular to its customers yesterday to that effect.

In the circular it sets forth that "in many states legislatures have passed laws making illegal forms of contracts similar to factors' agreements."

"While these are probably unconstitutional," it continues, "the litigation to test the act would entail loss and expense to manufacturers and dealers alike."

A second circular outlines the manner in which the trust hopes to evade the law concerning the factors' agreements while giving customers equal benefits. It reads as follows:

"It is our hope that the success of our business will warrant our making donations of money or merchandise to our customers from time to time, in recognition of their interest in distributing our goods. Should we be able to carry out this intention the donation at first will be based primarily upon the amount of our products purchased by you direct from us, and secondly, upon the expense to us of maintaining the output of our brands in your state."

This action of the trust was accompanied by the usual reports of cigarette and tobacco wars, with which Wall street has been surfeited for some years.

The stock of the company failed to respond to the rumors of impending ruinous competition.

ENGLISH CAPITAL COMING.

It Is Reported To Be Actively Looking About for American Copper Mines.

New York, March 31.—The Journal says: English capital is again looking for an opportunity to invest in American copper mines, according to rumors which are given credence in mining circles, and an attempt is now being made to secure the control of two properties, one located in Arizona and the other in Montana.

At present these mines are not being worked to anything like their capacity, but it is said that if the deal now on foot is successfully carried out many improvements will be made and they will be entirely reorganized.

The mines in question are the Butte and Boston properties in Montana and the old Dominion copper mines in Arizona. Both are now controlled by the same men, A. S. Bigelow, of Boston, and Lewisohn Bros., of this city.

They refuse to speak of the rumored deal and say they have no knowledge of it.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

Large Crowd at the Christening of the Dupont by Commander Converse's Daughter.

Bristol, R. I., March 31.—Torpedo boat No. 7 was launched at 6 o'clock last evening at the Herreshoffs works in the presence of a number of naval officers, invited guests and about 300 townspeople.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, everything being ready, the bottle of wine was broken at the bow by Lillian Shelby Converse, daughter of Commander Converse, and at the same time she christened the boat "Dupont."

The new craft then took on a slow movement and slid into the waters of the Bristol harbor. The vessel is a sister ship of torpedo boat No. 6.

SIAM'S KING COMING.

He Will Pass Through This Country After Visiting the Countries of Europe.

Tacoma, Wash., March 31.—News arrived today from Hong Kong that the king of Siam has arranged to visit Europe, leaving Bangkok in the first week in April. The trip will be made on the royal yacht Machachaki as far as Genoa.

Halts will be made by the royal party in Italy, Switzerland and France, where the king desires to take part in the jubilee celebrations.

Joining his yacht in England, he will proceed to Sweden, Denmark and St. Petersburg, returning to Siam through the United States. The royal yacht will again meet his majesty in Hong Kong in September and convey him back to Bangkok.

He desires to spend some time in the United States, believing that his kingdom will enjoy large and increasing trade with this country. A large retinue of servants will accompany him.

MRS. CARNEGIE'S DAUGHTER

The Wife of the Prominent Millionaire Gives an Heir to Her Sick Husband.

New York, March 31.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie yesterday gave birth to a daughter. The mother and child are at Mr. Carnegie's residence in this city.

Mr. Carnegie is at his country home in Greenwich, Conn., where he is convalescing from his recent severe illness.

MR. GLADSTONE RETURNS HOME.

London, March 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived in England from the south of France, where they have been sojourning for some time.

As Mrs. Gladstone, who was indisposed, was leaving the railway car at Calais, preparatory to boarding the steamer to cross the channel, she slipped from the step and was severely shaken.

JOHN F. PURDY DEAD.

New York, March 31.—John F. Purdy, one of the founders of the American Jockey Club, died yesterday at his home, 21 Fifth avenue. Mr. Purdy was born in New York October 14, 1819.

BLODGETT IS CONTENTIOUS

He Continues to Manifest a Tendency Toward Strife in the Republican Ranks.

HOT CHARGES AGAINST BUCK

The Story of a Deal in Which Tom Does Not Lose His Trick So Easily.

COLONEL GIVES TOM A MISSION

Blodgett Carries It Out with Great Satisfaction to All Except a Few. Buck's Success as a Political Financier Is Not Demonstrated.

Washington, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Tom Blodgett continues to manifest a tendency toward strife in the republican ranks and all efforts to put a stop on his tongue have so far been unavailing. One of Colonel Buck's henchmen tried it at the Riggs house tonight, and the result was a red-hot controversy which brought out a story.

Tom charges Colonel Buck with "political corruption and bribery" in his letter sent to certain senators. The colonel says that he has an affidavit which will show Blodgett's venality and will indicate that he is not a competent witness. That affidavit shows that Blodgett received and retained certain moneys—and here's the story:

When Andrews, of Pennsylvania, went to Atlanta with a great big role of money furnished by Matt Quay or some other of the bosses who were in "the combine," the plan of campaign determined upon was to manufacture contests in every possible district. This was put into effect. One of the districts in which the plan was carried out with considerable success was the eleventh. And Tom Blodgett was the man who engineered the bolt. He worked it through Antony Wilson, the negro who used to be a member of the legislature from Camden. Wilson was the chairman of the bolting delegation and he succeeded in making a pretty good case.

A FAIR PRESUMPTION.

There was a number of other contests, most of which died and it is fair to presume from the recent developments that they were killed as was this one—by a liberal use of money.

After Blodgett and Pledger and the other fellows who had been fighting McKinley saw that the jig was up, they began making overtures to Colonel Buck and were admitted back into the fold. The colonel knew he could knock out these contesting delegations before the national committee, but it was to his interests to go there with as clean a delegation as possible, so he went to work to smooth over the various contests. Smith Easley was sent down to Jessup to have a conference with Antony Wilson about the "eleventh," and when he came back he reported that he believed it would be possible to get from Wilson such an affidavit as would prove that there were no grounds for contest.

Of course some "consideration" was necessary. Tom Blodgett, who never loses a trick as the sequel of this story shows, found out what was being done and threw out the suggestion that, as he was the man who had put up the contest ticket, he was the proper man to go down and fix Wilson.

The colonel bit. He gave Tom \$50 in good hard cash and sent him on his way, instructing him to bring that affidavit at any cost.

Well, Tom brought it. He met Wilson at Jessup, sang him a song, gave the negro a \$10 bill and before he had been there half an hour secured everything that he wanted.

HIS LAST ACT.

No! not everything, for the last thing he did before he left Jessup was to borrow back from the poor negro the \$10 he had given him.

Antony had to walk back home.

Blodgett now says that he got over \$600 out of Buck in that one month. He thinks that if he shows this to Platt and Quay and Allison that he can hold up Colonel Buck's appointment. But, he neglects to take into consideration the fact that that \$600 came from Mark Hanna and that Mark is not only in the senate, but is just at the present moment the big boss up here.

EARNST WILLIE'S LECTURE

He Is Well Received in LaGrange and at the Southern Female College.

LaGrange, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. Will D. Ushaw, known as "Earnst Willie," lectured to a large and cultured audience in the chapel hall of the Southern Female college last night.

The lecture was interspersed with music and the audience was highly pleased with both lecture and music.

"Earnst Willie has been kindly received in LaGrange, as he spent most of his time with the LaGrange Female and the Southern Female colleges, where the presidents, faculties and college girls have shown him so much attention that he is to be envied."

Sunday afternoon he conducted the young men's prayer meeting at the Baptist church and his subject—"What Shall a Young Man Do with His Life?"—was well handled.

EDUCATION BILL PASSED.

London, March 31.—The house of lords today passed the education bill on its second reading by a vote of 391 to 15.

ANNA DICKINSON'S SUIT.

SHE CLAIMS DAMAGES AGAINST AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Miss Dickinson Tells of Her Connection with the Republican Party and of Her Many Possible Occupations.

New York, March 31.—A Sun special from Scranton, Pa., says: Taking of the testimony in the trial of the suit of Anna Dickinson against George B. Thompson, Dr. Underwood and others for damages growing out of her incarceration in the Danville insane asylum, has begun yesterday.

Miss Dickinson was the only witness on her behalf. Her case was rested as soon as her cross-examination ended. The defense will occupy two days in bringing out its testimony.

One of the first questions asked of Miss Dickinson was as to her contract to speak for the republicans during the campaign of 1888. She said that it was made at the second headquarters at the Everett house in New York with the second vice president of the executive committee, Garrett A. Hobart, now vice president of the United States. She was to receive \$125 a night for thirty nights, whether Harrison or Cleveland was elected, but if Harrison was elected she was to receive a bonus of \$1,250.

She received nearly \$4,000 for her services, but received no bonus. She brought suit for it and her case was thrown out. She told of offers that she received about this time to go on the stage, to write for magazines and newspapers and to lecture for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and said she declined because of her case against the republican national committee.

At the time of her removal to an asylum, she said, she had contracts for various public appearances.

Miss Dickinson then told the story of her confinement at the Danville insane asylum, for which she blamed the defendants.

A VALUABLE CONCESSION.

Agents of Henry Clews and Other Bankers Gain a Great Telegraph Privilege in Venezuela.

New York, March 31.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

Jacob Schwed, an agent for Henry Clews and other bankers in New York, has secured from the government a contract by the terms of which the American financiers will control the telegraph lines in Venezuela for thirty years.

The concession, which is of great value, will enable the syndicate to construct cable, telegraph and telephone systems in all parts of the country.

THE PASSENGER ASSOCIATION

Committee on the Nashville Centennial Reports, but Takes No Definite Action.

Nashville, Tenn., March 31.—The Southern States Passenger Association has met. Commissioner Richardson was in the chair. The meeting was spent in business, and a committee was named to agree upon a basis, which was to report at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The members not on the committee spent the afternoon at the Centennial grounds. The committee made their report, in which the same basis of rates were adopted as that of Atlanta during the exposition, the only exception being the limitation of time.

The tickets will be good for seven days at the exposition here, against five days at Atlanta. Stop over privileges will be granted at Chattanooga for special parties, but nothing definite in regard to the latter can stand, unless the rate agents of the various lines agree upon a basis of rates.

ODD FELLOWS MEETING.

Active Preparations Being Made for the Gathering in Athens in May.

Athens, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Odd Fellows of Athens are active in making arrangements for the entertainment of the grand lodge of Georgia that meets here in May.

The committee on arrangements has perfected the programme of the opening public exercises of the session. They will be held at 9 o'clock on the morning of May 26th, at the opera house, and will be presided over by Past Grand Master Richard B. Russell.

FOUGHT FAST AND FURIOUS

Mr. Welborn Hill, Dr. Hugh Hagan, Mr. Sam Walker and Mr. John Walker Exchange Blows.

MR. HILL USED A BUGGY WHIP

Picture Moldings, Plats and Buggy-whips Flew Thick and Fast in the Air.

WALKER'S STORE WAS THE SCENE

Fight Occurred Yesterday Afternoon at 4 o'clock and Lasted Only a Few Minutes—The Difficulty Was Caused by a Conversation Between Mr. Sam Walker and Mrs. Welborn Hill—All Concerned Made Statements.

A heavy horsewhip, four pairs of fists and a lot of picture moldings were indiscriminately wielded in a brisk fight yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the store of Sam Walker, on Marietta street.

Mr. Welborn Hill, the city marshal; Dr. Hugh Hagan, Mr. Sam Walker and Mr. John Walker were the principals, and while the fight lasted it caused much excitement and quite a sensation.

The fight was lively from start to finish and when the last blow was delivered, it was found that all engaged in the difficulty were more or less bruised.

The fight was the result of a conversation between Mrs. Welborn Hill and Mr. Sam Walker. Mrs. Hill called at the store early in the afternoon. She was accompanied by Mrs. E. S. McCandless. Mrs. Hill desired to have a picture mended which she had left with Mr. Walker and a misunderstanding resulted.

Mrs. Hill stated to Dr. Hagan that she had been insulted by Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker was said to have been angry, also. Dr. Hagan telephoned Mr. Welborn Hill, and the latter met Dr. Hagan at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets. The two men then went to Sam Walker's store.

Mr. Hill took the buggy whip that was in Dr. Hagan's buggy, and when he entered the store, he called for Mr. Walker and began the use of the whip without further notice.

All connected with the fight have made statements. Dr. Hagan and Mr. John Walker fought while Mr. Hill and Mr. Sam Walker were engaged in their difficulty. A number of blows were exchanged, after which the fight was declared over and Dr. Hagan and Mr. Hill left the store.

While the fight was in progress, a large crowd was attracted to the scene and among those who came was a policeman. The officer served all parties concerned with a copy of charges and they were cited to appear before the recorder this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DUKES AND WILSON MIX.

A Lively Set-to in Maddox's Store on Alabama Street Yesterday Afternoon.

Dr. W. M. Dukes engaged in a lively fight with Cliff Wilson in the store of J. J. & J. E. Maddox yesterday afternoon and both men are wearing the scars of the conflict. Dr. Dukes is a much older man than Wilson and he looks as if a thrashing machine had come in contact with his face. His long beard, which was the pride of the household, is tangled and part of it is missing.

Dr. Dukes claims that he went into the store to pay a bill he owed. There was one item that he claims he did not receive full value for his money and he refused to pay it, unless a correction was made.

There was lively talking among the clerks when it is claimed that Mr. Wilson came up and announced that he was the fighting man of the establishment.

In an interview Dr. Dukes said that he asked the rough talk of the clerks until Wilson came up, who was so insulting that it was impossible for any gentleman to stand by and take it without resentment. "It did the best I could, and while I got the worst of the fight, as you can see, I would not be insulted without making a show."

The affair caused much of a sensation in the wholesale quarters on Alabama street, as the fight was witnessed by a large crowd. Dr. Dukes did not pay for the goods that he claims were not what they were represented to him. Wilson says he paid the firm in clicking the gentleman.

THE NOBLEST STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN.

The poet meant in his natural and social relation, no doubt. The largest measure of information concerning him can be gleaned from that marvelous book, "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," which gives the latest medical and scientific knowledge concerning the marriage relation, the home treatment of organic or functional derangements of the reproductive system and other invaluable medical facts. It shows how to cure results of excesses. How to attain full vigor and strength—in a word, how to BE A MANLY MAN.

One copy free to the address of any true inquirer, in sealed, plain wrapper, by ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, Dept. M, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TAX BOOKS OPEN TOMORROW

Receiver Armistead Is Ready for the Annual Rush.

NEW LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

The Books Will Be Open During the Months of April, May and June—All Delinquents Will Be Double Taxed and Payment Will Be Required by the County Commissioners.

Tax Receiver T. M. Armistead will open his books tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and tax returns will be received at his office for the next ninety days. The books will be open until the last day of June, and after that time the books will be closed and all property holders who have failed to make a faithful return of their property will be double taxed.

Beginning with the opening of the tax books tomorrow, a new regulation will be enforced regarding the return of property. This regulation is enforced only in cities having a free delivery and where the streets are numbered. There are eight of these cities in the state. Hereafter all city property owners will be compelled to return each city lot separately, giving the number and number and a separate and distinct valuation.

Heretofore many requests and excuses have been annually filed by delinquent tax payers upon their failure to make their returns in the proper time. In case of failure this year, an affidavit must be made with the clerk of the board of commissioners, and the excuse must be valid, otherwise the double tax will remain and the amount will be collected by law if not paid voluntarily by the taxpayer.

"If the return is not made within the ninety days allowed by law," said Tax Receiver Armistead, this morning, "some good and reasonable excuse must be made. To say that the matter was forgotten or that you were out of the city at the time will be no excuse this year."

"Every one will be compelled to list all of their city property separately. Of course this regulation does not apply to cities and towns where the streets are not numbered, but it does apply to all cities within the state where there is a free post-office delivery."

Mr. Armistead was busily engaged today in getting his office in condition and arranging his books and papers and tax returns about preparatory to the rush that will begin tomorrow.

DEKALB'S COUNTY SITE.

THE SPECIAL TAX TO BE ARGUED ON APRIL TENTH.

Over \$30,000 of Special Taxes Have Been Levied and Partly Collected for the Purpose of Building a New Courthouse.

The question of the legality of the levying of the local tax upon the citizens of DeKalb county for the purpose of building a new courthouse is to be heard before the supreme court.

The case has been set for a hearing April 15th.

Last year the county commissioners imposed a special tax on the people of the county for the purpose of raising a little over \$30,000 with which a new courthouse was to be built.

In the meantime an election was held on the question of the future location of the county site and Stone Mountain and Dacula were the contestants. Stone Mountain received a large majority of the votes cast, but the people of Dacula claimed that the meaning of the law is that the removal of the courthouse must be decided by a two-thirds vote of the registered voters of the county and that the law is still pending before the secretary of state.

The question of the legality of the levying of the tax was carried to the supreme court, one side claiming that the county commissioners had not proceeded according to law in levying the tax.

The tax collector went ahead and has collected the principal part of the tax levied. But the question of legality is still pending in the supreme court, the two points at issue being whether the commissioners had the right to levy the tax and whether it should have been levied before the question of location of the county site had been settled.

The secretary of state will probably wait until after the case is passed upon in the supreme court before proceeding with the investigation as to the legality of the election for changing the county site.

A QUAIN HATCHET.

Waycross, Ga., March 31.

Special to The Evening Constitution. A quaint hatchet with an unwritten and unfathomable history of peculiarly colonial interest is among a small collection of relics and curios possessed by John Brown, an old newspaper man and war veteran, who lives three miles south of Waycross. It is an unmarked over a quarter of a century ago in one of the old Indian battlefields of Florida and soon passed into Mr. Brown's hands. From the inscription on it, it would seem that the hatchet is over two centuries old and was made of cast steel at Sheffield, England.

It is of a curious shape and rust-eaten. Some one has suggested that probably it is the same little hatchet that General George Washington used when a little boy in felling his father's cherry tree. Anyhow, Mr. Brown treasures it most highly and will keep it with him to his grave.

NOTES ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The council meets next Monday with many interesting questions on taps for discussion.

Mr. Dimmock's tax committee will meet Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The electric light committee will hold a meeting Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Mr. J. E. Maddox chairman.

Mr. I. S. Mitchell has called a meeting of his street committee for Friday.

The claims committee will meet Thursday at 3 o'clock, Mr. Hubert Culbertson, chairman.

Mr. Pittman, building inspector, will finish his monthly report tomorrow. The report will itemize all the improvements that have been going on in the city for the month of March.

HE LOVED NOT WISELY

A Young Man Faints in the Courtroom After Being Fined for Pulling His Sweetheart's Hair.

A DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

L. W. Shelly in Jealous Rage Attacked His Old Sweetheart, Emma Russell, and Was Arrested.

SHE STILL FELT SORRY FOR HIM

When He Was Fined \$50 He Asked Her To Pay the Fine—She Refused and Left Him—He Reeled and Fell in a Dead Faint While Being Led to the Prisoners' Room.

A dramatic scene was witnessed in the police court yesterday afternoon. Three young women occupied seats in the courtroom when the case of L. W. Shelly was called. A young man, neatly dressed and about twenty-five years of age, came from the prisoners' room and stood in front of Recorder Calhoun. The three women were the witnesses against him, and they told a most remarkable story, but their story was not near as startling and interesting as the sequel to the trial.

The facts as brought out in the case were as follows: L. W. Shelly was in love with Emma Russell, one of the witnesses. He had dogged her footsteps for several months, and she was afraid to go out on the streets alone. There had been a time when she returned his affection, but lately she had ceased to care for him. This had enraged him and made him moody and jealous.

Monday night he went to the house where Emma was residing, and slipping behind the hall door, he waited until about 10 o'clock Emma came out of the parlor, where she had been entertaining a young man, and when he passed out of the front door and she turned to go up stairs, he grabbed her by the hair, and in his anger and frenzy pulled out a whole handful, so the witnesses stated.

It could be seen from her testimony that Emma wanted to shield the prisoner as much as possible, some memory of the old love probably actuating her to deal as lightly with him as she could. "Somebody pulled me by the hair," she said, "but I don't know who it was."

Shelly made a pathetic appeal to the recorder to be let off, but it seemed that he had been before his honor for some similar offense, and Recorder Calhoun remarked:

"Mr. Shelly, I cannot let you off without a heavy fine. You must pay \$50 and costs. A very remarkable thing then occurred. Shelly called Emma out to one side and asked her to help him pay the fine. She said she did not have the money and could not possibly assist him.

The three women turned to leave the courtroom and Shelly gazed at the retreating form of his old sweetheart in a dazed way. An officer caught him by the arm to lead him back to the prisoners' room. With a despairing cry he reeled and fell heavily upon the floor in a dead faint. Policemen and spectators rushed to his side. Emma turned as if she would also go to him, but was caught by one of her friends, who said in a whisper, "Oh, he is just pretending just to get your sympathy."

And with this the three women left the courtroom. The fainting prisoner was carried into the prisoners' room and Dr. Mel Martin, one of the city physicians, who was in the station house, was summoned, and he attended Shelly until he revived.

Shelly will have to work thirty days in the stockade, unless Emma relents and helps pay the fine. And some of the officers of the court believe she will yet do it.

BIBLE CHAIR AT UNIVERSITY

The Discussion Over It Is Likely To Reach Large and Extensive Proportions.

Athens, Ga., March 31.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Discussion about the Bible chair at the university promises to be carried still further than it has proceeded.

That it will be discussed in the Georgia Baptist convention at Gainesville there can be no doubt, and everybody here is waiting with interest to see what kind of a turn it will take there.

The controversy between Rev. H. R. Bernard, financial agent of Mercer university, and Chancellor William E. Boggs, of the university, has been followed with interest and the card of President N. J. Hammond of the university board of trustees, stating that the board had fairly refused to join in the Bible chair movement, intensified that interest.

But Mr. Bernard will carry his discussion further. The matter will be brought by him to the attention of the Georgia Baptist convention. He is now preparing a resolution which he will introduce at that meeting and which he will champion in a strong speech.

This resolution will be one asking the appointment of a committee whose business it shall be to have the least experience of other religious denominations in the state and with them to memorialize the next legislative assembly legislation at its hands that will secure harmony of conflicting educational interests and that, in a way that will not be prejudicial to the interests or mission of the State university or any other educational body in the state.

So from the ordinary channels of controversy the matter seems destined to drift before the general assembly of Georgia.

DONATES A PARK.

Waycross, Ga., March 31.

Special to The Evening Constitution. A beautiful thirty-acre piney park just west of the Waycross Air-Line railway and a mile and a half from the courthouse will be donated by Mr. Herbert Murphy, president of the Bank of Waycross, to any person or persons who will erect therein a tourist hotel, containing at least 100 rooms, the building to be of wood or brick and to cost not less than \$25,000. The park is a pebbly chocolate clay subsoil and rolling. A prettier site for a tourist hotel would be hard to find.

ROLLING CARS CAUSE DAMAGE

Brakeman Sues Railroad Because His Hand Was Mashed.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS

Judge Candler's Criminal Court Will Meet Tomorrow Morning and Perdue Will Probably Be Placed on Trial for His Life—What Is Going on in the Courts.

John Hopkins, an employee of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company and Raleigh, and Gaston Railroad Company, lessees of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad Company, has filed suit against the company for damages in the sum of \$2,500.

The petition was filed this morning by Attorney Peter Francisco Smith, representing Hopkins. It charges that Hopkins was a brakeman in the employ of the road, was coupling cars on a freight train that was en route from Athens to Atlanta. When the station of Beaufort was reached, the freight train stopped and went into a side track in order to let a passenger train pass.

Hopkins was coupling several cars in order to let his train into the siding. He says that three cars which were standing on the track were left without the brakes being put on, and while he was endeavoring to make the coupling, they began rolling and came together without warning, mashing his right hand fearfully.

He charges that his capacity to earn wages was seriously decreased and that he has lost much time on account of the accident, which he alleges was caused by the negligence of the employees of the road.

CRIMINAL COURT MEETS.

The criminal superior court will meet tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock in the basement of the courthouse and Judge Candler will probably take up the case of the state against George Perdue, who is charged with murder.

Several weeks ago Perdue struck a fellow workman with a piece of wood. The negro is said to have made an assault upon Perdue. The victim died a few days, and the coroner's jury exonerated Perdue when the inquest was held. Perdue was afterwards indicted by the grand jury and the case may come on tomorrow before Judge Candler, it is stated.

CASES ARE ON TRIAL.

The case of Patrick C. Jett against the Atlanta Street Railway Company was on trial this morning in the second division of the city court. The case was taken up yesterday morning, but a mistrial was declared on account of Juror Allen falling asleep while the witness was testifying. The argument was made this afternoon and the case will go to the jury.

The damage suit brought against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company by a consumer of electricity was tried in the first division of the city court. Pharr is suing for \$5,000 damages on account of being hurt several months ago by his leg coming in violent contact with the wheel of a city dump cart while he was passing very close to the car upon which Conductor Pharr was taking up the fares.

TRIAL BEFORE THE ORDINARY.

The case of Laura Pearl Lemon, the young negro woman who says she was not married to the negro preacher who claims she is his bride, will be argued before Judge Hulsey in the court of ordinary Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CARRENO A CONDUCTOR.

The Beautiful Musician Swings the Baton Successfully.

In 1883 Mme. Carreno had an experience that was an interesting one. The Venezuelan republic was to celebrate its Bolivian centennial—the "South American Washington," as he is called, born July 25, 1788.

A year previous to that time they sent a national hymn to Mme. Carreno asking her to compose the music for it, and when that was done they invited her and her husband to that time the wife of Tagliapietra, the once famous barytone, who was heard in Boston not so very long ago at Keith's theater—came to Caracas as guests of the government. They accepted the invitation and the form of an orchestra function. They were received formally by the government, a band and a military delegation meeting them at the railway station where the mayor presented them with the freedom of the city in a gold box. Receptions, concerts, and all that sort of social revelry marked the visit. The result of the enthusiasm was that the city was asked for the next year a subscription of \$200 was voted and Tagliapietra went off to Italy to engage the company.

The opera opened brilliantly, but Venezuela was on the verge of its periodical revolution. If there was discussion at the capital there was double and twisted discussion inside the opera house, for if there is any organization which can give points and the way of revolution, it is an opera company.

One night the police discovered a plot to blow up the opera house while the president of the republic was listening to music. They examined barrels of gunpowder under the seats. As if that were not embarrassing enough, the soprano insisted the conductor and the conductor insisted the soprano was right. For three weeks she swung the baton every night, but she did not fail in love with the calling.

"You cannot imagine," she owned, "how anxious I found the labor of beating time. I had to have my arm rubbed for hours every night after the performance before I could sleep at all, and toward the end I feared that I would be paralyzed permanently."

Carreno has never been in her native land since that time, although she is, as becomes her noble descent, a loyal Venezuelan. She has referred to this experience since she came to America this time in words which give somewhat different color to the story.

So from the ordinary channels of controversy the matter seems destined to drift before the general assembly of Georgia.

Special to The Evening Constitution. A beautiful thirty-acre piney park just west of the Waycross Air-Line railway and a mile and a half from the courthouse will be donated by Mr. Herbert Murphy, president of the Bank of Waycross, to any person or persons who will erect therein a tourist hotel, containing at least 100 rooms, the building to be of wood or brick and to cost not less than \$25,000. The park is a pebbly chocolate clay subsoil and rolling. A prettier site for a tourist hotel would be hard to find.

HE LEAPED TO DEATH

Frank O'Donnelly Hastens the End of His Life Which Was Fast Drawing to a Close.

WAS DYING WITH CONSUMPTION

Tortured by the Ravages of His Fatal Malady He Jumps from a Window in His Home.

FALLS UPON A PICKET FENCE

His Wife Hears Him Fall and Looking Out of the Window Sees Him Writing in His Death Agony—He Had Often Been Despondent and Spoke of Suicide—The Coroner's Inquest.

Writing in a death agony, Frank O'Donnelly lay upon the ground last night where he had leaped from a window above. He had sought death to end a life which was drawing to a close, but too slowly to suit the agony of his tortured soul.

It was a most remarkable suicide. O'Donnelly, who resided with his wife at No. 10 Magnolia street, had been ill for several months with the insidious disease, consumption, and besides the wasting away caused by the ravages of his malady, he was afflicted with ulcers, which made life unbearable. Tenderly and patiently his wife nursed him, and when he became unusually despondent and talked of hastening his death, she would tell him that he was no trouble and to bear his sufferings with fortitude. Once or twice he begged for laudanum with which to end his misery.

Last evening at 7 o'clock O'Donnelly asked his wife to leave the window. She told him it was too cool, but when he insisted, she lowered the top sash a little. Mrs. O'Donnelly left the room and was gone but a few moments when she heard a noise outside the window as of something falling heavily. Hastening back to the room she saw that her husband was missing. The window was open, and looking out she beheld him writhing upon the ground. It was a fearful sight.

Help was summoned and the unfortunate man was taken back into the house, but he was dead before he could be lifted up.

When he jumped from the window he fell upon a fence, and the sharp edge of a picket was driven through his skull, a part of his head remaining on the point of the picket.

The cause of the suicide was only a desire to end a life which was to be but short at the best, and to end days and nights of physical suffering.

O'Donnelly came to Atlanta from Ann Harbor, Mich., about six weeks ago to try the milder climate for his malady.

The coroner held an inquest this morning and his verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

MRS. O'DONNELLY WANTS HELP.

Mrs. O'Donnelly is in destitute circumstances and she makes an appeal to the public to assist her in her present trouble. She desires to go back to her home at Ann Arbor, Mich., but is unable to bear the expense. Her husband has been in bad health several years and the family has been reduced to straitened circumstances. Mrs. O'Donnelly is at 10 Magnolia street and the charitable inclined people can find her at that place.

SEABOARD'S BIG REPORT

OVER \$15,000 IN EARNINGS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Last Year the Earnings for the Same Period Were but a Little More Than One-Third of Amount Shown This Year.

The report of the Seaboard Air-Line for the month of February is just in and it is a remarkable showing of prosperity.

Of all the returns that have been made it shows by far the largest increase in net earnings.

The company has evidently been prosperous and has made money in spite of the fact that there was a slight increase in the expenses.

Besides there has been a good deal of fighting between the Seaboard and rival lines, and the competition has been exceedingly fierce.

The report as handed into the Georgia railroad commission this morning is as follows:

Total earnings, \$15,000.00
Total expenses, \$11,500.00
Net earnings, \$3,500.00

The report for the same period last year is as follows:

Total earnings, \$70,000.00
Total expenses, \$64,750.00
Net earnings, \$5,250.00

ITS PRESIDENT ILL.

Waycross, Ga., March 31.

Special to The Evening Constitution. The annual convention of the Christian Laymen Workers' Association of Georgia and Florida will be held at the association building here, beginning on Friday before the second Sabbath in May and continue several days.

Mr. William Parker, the president and founder of this association, is lying seriously ill at his home near the courthouse. He announces a revival meeting to begin at the association building at 3 o'clock p. m. on May 23, to continue until after the convention, and he asks his disciples to pray the Lord for more strength for his body and soul and to put more workers in the field.

When a newspaper writer writes a poem for his paper every day, about once a year he hits off one that has some merit in it.

HER PRAYER ANSWERED

Jessie Langston Who Prayed in a Prison Cell Released.

GIVEN A CHANCE TO REFORM

The Ladies of the "Sheltering Arms" Will Take Care of the Woman and Give Her a Home—What She Says About It.

The prayer of Jessie Langston, the woman who was arrested on a charge of taking \$60 from a young man, and who knelt and prayed in a prison cell, was answered, and she was not only turned out of prison, but will be given an opportunity to lead a better life.

The story of the woman's dramatic and pathetic prayer in a cell at the police station was told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday.

When a reporter of The Evening Constitution, in company with Turnkey Dobbins, visited the cell in which Jessie Langston was confined yesterday he found her kneeling while she wept and prayed for God to help her out of her trouble and show her how to lead a better life. Her appeal was published and it was read by the good ladies who have charge of the "Sheltering Arms," a noble institution in the city. They at once took steps to have the woman looked after.

In the meantime the case against her was called in Justice Fouts' court and the warrant dismissed. One part of the poor woman's prayer had been answered.

The ladies of the Sheltering Arms notified Chief Connolly that they wished to take care of the woman. This morning she was sent for and after a talk with the chief she gladly consented to go to the ladies who had so kindly decided to help her leave her life of shame. The rest of her prayer was answered.

In speaking of the matter this morning to a representative of The Evening Constitution the Langston woman said:

"My prayer has been answered. I see now how it all was. God must have sent the reporter to see me in the prison cell and hear my prayer, so that it could be published, and in that way reached the good ladies who have come to my rescue. I have been a sinful creature, but I will try to do better and live an honest woman hereafter. Some day maybe I will be able to have my little boy and my dear old mother with me."

The woman's prayer in prison, the publication of it in The Evening Constitution and the sequel to the whole affair have made up one of the most dramatic incidents that occurred at the police station in quite a while.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer is still higher in the northeast and lowest in the west over Kansas. The relative positions of the centers of high and low pressure remain about as they have been for the past two days. The low in the west is developing considerable energy and severe local storms are reported to the south and southeast of its center, New Orleans, cloudy, and Thursday.

Cloudy and more or less unsettled weather prevails over the entire map this morning with rain falling at Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Rains have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the Missouri and central Mississippi valleys and in portions of this state.

The conditions are favorable for unsettled weather in this vicinity with local showers tonight and Thursday.

WEATHER NOTES.
Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. March 31, 1897.

STATIONS.
Precipitation (inches) if any.
Direction and force of wind.
Amount of cloudiness.
Temperature.
Highest.
Lowest.

New York, clear, . . .	49	63	.00
Washington, cloudy, . . .	46	64	.00
Norfolk, cloudy, . . .	56	68	.00

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.Evening Constitution Local
Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them. BY THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 31 1897

ANOTHER REFORM CRUSADE.

Our police authorities seem to be determined to crush out the gamblers and bunks men in Atlanta. This is the thing to do, but we need something more. The police should make every ward of the city so orderly and safe that it will be possible for the wage-worker to walk through it, and carry his week's salary home without being held up and looted.

Make the gamblers go, but first let us get rid of our highwaymen and the Pittsburg incendiaries. The gamblers are a nuisance, but there are more dangerous characters among us. The average citizen can avoid the slick fellows who want to entice him into a game, but he is at the mercy of footpads, burglars and firebugs.

Let us attend to the more serious evils first. When we smash the toughs, we can then look after the gentlemanly fellows who occasionally win a few dollars at poker.

Guard our streets and homes first. We can take care of the gamblers later.

COURTESY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Warfare in Cuba has some picturesque lights and shadows. When General Rivera, the insurgent leader, was captured, General Velasco, of the Spanish army, told him that he regretted his misfortune, but that he would be compelled to try him by a drum head court-martial and shoot him.

In reply, the prisoner said that he was proud to shake the hand of so valiant and distinguished an enemy.

These two generals will doubtless spend a day or two in the interchange of these remarkable courtesies, and then the unfortunate Cuban will be murdered with a pomp and ceremony.

They are a strange people—our neighbors off the Florida coast.

DISTINGUISHED EVANGELISTS.

The services held today and tomorrow at the tabernacle by the seven leading evangelists of the world will draw immense crowds.

The distinguished missionaries who are now visiting Atlanta represent several different denominations. They are Dr. A. B. Simpson, Presbyterian; Rev. S. A. McVitt, Methodist; Rev. A. T. Pearson, Baptist; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Episcopalian; all of New York, and Rev. R. A. Henck, of Philadelphia, the field secretary of the Christian Science; Dean Peck, of Colorado, and Rev. Mr. McGuire, a missionary who has recently returned from Congo.

Dr. Pearson filled Spurgeon's pulpit in London for years. Dr. Simpson is the wonderful missionary evangelist who has been known to raise \$12,000 at a single meeting.

Atlanta welcomes these leaders of the Christian alliance, and will gladly add them to their missionary work.

It is announced that Dr. Simpson does not propose to take up any collections here. This is well enough, during our season of hard times, but whenever the missionary cause needs aid there are men in Atlanta who are able to help it, and they will not hold back.

General Day will go to Cuba as Mr. McKinley's representative. Well, we need more daylight here.

Oakland cemetery is blooming. It will be in fine order for Decoration Day.

Corbett's brother probably came to Atlanta because it is the home of Colonel E. C. Bruffey.

This nonsense about firebugs in Pittsburg should be stopped. Atlanta cannot afford to temporize with such lawlessness.

Is our jury system unconstitutional? If it is, hundreds of able Georgia lawyers will wonder why they never succeeded in before.

Senator Bacon is doing a good work for Georgia fish. This is all right, but he should put in a few ticks for Georgia hogs.

According to our weather bureau, we may expect a pleasant April. This is nothing new. We generally get it.

London has done the proper thing in turning over the log book of the Mary Queen of Scots to the British Museum.

Editor Dana, of The New York Sun, has been asked to publish a notice that the bill and drove off.

poems in our language, according to his judgment. But is any one competent to pick out our ten best poems?

The flood news grows more discouraging. It is to be feared that this season will beat the record.

The police election today will doubtless prove satisfactory. With Chief Connolly and an efficient corps of assistants the city will be well served.

Constitutional Amendments.

GOODBY MARCH.

One day smiles and the next day tears, vacillating 'twixt hope and fear, When you go to sleep you can not say What sort of weather you'll have next day.

It may be sleep, or it may be sun, May be raining like a son-of-a-gun, It may be wind or it may be snow, It's no light, ladies, and away we go!

"Taint no use for to fume and fret, If your head is baked and your feet are wet, If the river runs high or the river runs low, Never mind the weather so the wind don't blow!"

Looking at it thus you soon will learn To take it as it comes and not care a darn, Melting or freezing as stiff as starch, But there's one consolation, it's goodbye March!

April has a great many faults, 'tis true, For fooling good Christian people too, But no matter how may blow the blast, It can't be as bad as the month that's past.

And if there should come no more mishaps, We may all go to growing or shooting crabs, And the rain may pour and the sun may parch, But now, thank heaven, it is goodbye March!

Montgomery M. Tolson.

GLIMPSES OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Fred Wilhelm—all the boys know Fred—is in town. He seems to have been blown up from Appalachicola by the late cyclone as he doesn't seem to be able to account for his presence here in any other way. He left Miss Cricket in Columbus with a friend and ran up to Atlanta to see the weather bureau man to find out what time the waters would subside so that he could go back to his oyster farm at Appalachicola.

"The Appalachicola oysters are in their prime now," said Fred, as he stood in the midst of a cove of admiring friends. For a dime they will pile such a quantity before you that you can sit down and eat until the pile of shells reaches to your chin.

"It is a great town. The United States government has been watching me very closely of late," said Fred, and it was a great show to a landsman to look through the immense machinery of the big gunboat.

"While the war vessels were watching the Cubans up there an expedition slipped off for Miami, Fla., and I suppose has landed safely on the shores of Cuba long before this time."

"I talked with a number of Cubans in Appalachicola, and they were nice, gentlemanly fellows, never went about the saloons and were as orderly and well behaved as any crowd of men I ever met with anywhere. I went down the bay and was taken aboard the Marblehead, through the courtesy of the officers, and it was a great show to a landsman to look through the immense machinery of the big gunboat."

"Ordinarily there are not many Cubans at Appalachicola, mostly Greek and Dagones. The Cubans who visited us were great smokers. By the way, we have a new brand of cigars down there that is very popular. They are called Stinkadurs, cabbage wrapper and corn shuck filler, full Savannahs."

"I am afraid our fruit is all killed in Paulding," remarked Dr. Robinson, of Dallas, who was in the city this morning. "I have been afraid to look at mine since the freeze last week. My neighbors, however, who have investigated their orchards, are of the opinion that the crop is seriously injured, if not entirely cut off."

"When I came home out of the war, a mere boy, with nothing but a wife, a crop of peaches came in mighty handy for us. As it happened the crop was bountiful that year, and I went to work and stilled about thirty gallons of the peach brandy. We had been living on corn bread and cow peas, with a little sorghum thrown in, and we were nearly starved out."

"I took that barrel of brandy to Marietta and sold it and bought a side of bacon and a sack of flour, a cheap dress for my wife and a few other little things, and carried them home, having money left in my pocket. Well, sir, do you know that we sat up nearly the whole night admiring those things and talking over our future prospects?"

"I have made money since then and have not accomplished some very good deals, but I have never felt quite as good over any one thing as I did that night as I sat and looked into the smiling and hopeful face of my young wife as she gazed on the new things that I had bought with the proceeds of that crop of peaches in Marietta."

"Ben Furlong was one of those characters who declined to pay as they went around Albany in days gone by when planters were wealthy and independent, but if you saw the bill for a purchase to him afterwards he would send the money without a word," said Colonel Nesbitt as he grew a little reminiscent yesterday.

"A Jew by the name of Schwartz went to Albany and put up a lively stable. He was a witty fellow and always getting off a joke on somebody just for the fun of it. One day Ben drove into town and put his team up at Schwartz's stable. He went out in town and attended to what business he had to transact and then went to the stable to get his team."

"Schwartz didn't know what sort of a customer he had to deal with, when Furlong's team was hitched up, and he started to drive off, as usual, without stopping to ask for his bill, Schwartz halted him."

"Say, dere, my friend, you forgot to pay for de feed of dat team."

"Possibly you don't know who I am," replied the stranger with a haughty look at the liverman.

"I don't care who de h— you are, I wants my money."

"My name is Ben Furlong, if that will satisfy you."

"I don't care if it was Ten Miles long, dat wouldn't satisfy me. You pays for dem horses' feed before you leave dis place."

"You was de man dat he asked dat he paid de bill and drove off."

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THE FARM OUGHT TO BE
MADE SELF-SUSTAINING.

That Is the First Principle of Successful Cotton Growing, According to Mr. J. Lindsay Johnson. Other Crops May Save Cotton.

Editor of The Evening Constitution—I do not know that I can do more than elaborate on what I have already said on the subject of cotton in other periodicals recently.

In the first place, I am sorry that any planter of cotton in Georgia with valuable advice to give on the subject should have absented himself from the meeting in Augusta. I take it all as a maxim of truth that in a multitude of council there is much wisdom and I do not see why any friend of the cotton growing interest should withhold his good advice at a time when all I may say, except President Brown, feel the urgent need of better prices for our cotton and fewer debts for bread and meat and other necessities consumed on the farm.

I believe, as a business principle, the farm should be made self-sustaining. The surest way to do this is to produce on the farm all things possible needed for the farm and the labor and the animals thereon.

If this course is pursued the bird is in hand; if not, it may be far up in the bush out of reach.

Things produced on the farm and for use of the farm are there where needed and at a cost of production, whatever that may be, and expressed in labor which often cannot be otherwise employed. The difference between the cost of produce on the farm, which must be used on the farm, and produce bought for the farm, is the difference between the cost of production and the retail price, which is seldom below 50 per cent in a cash basis and often 40 per cent on a credit contract.

Where is the business man who can afford to pay 40 or even 50 per cent interest on a note? And yet this is precisely what he does when he buys corn or meat. The real difference between the cost of produce on the farm and that to be bought for the farm is often the difference between something and nothing. When this is true, and it is more often, occurs than not, you can see it written between the ribs of the half-starved mules and read it through the eyes of the lifeless milk that scarcely supplies the poor ragged children with food that your all cotton has not even clothed.

Further result, your poor starved, bare-boned, sore-shouldered mule is so weak and lifeless that he cannot pull the plow intended for him, and thus he goes through the crop season, if he may reach that point, skimming the soil that needs to be thoroughly plowed; in the vain hope of harvesting a crop which he never sees, but which, if properly cultivated, would not bring disappointment.

The good corn in skin and bones browses about your bare cotton fields searching for that food she should have in a warm stable, and for which she should doubly repay you in rich milk and golden butter. But your bought corn yields no shucks, your store food no bran, the straw stack which you have not would furnish ample shelter if properly constructed.

I submit to your own observation, if this is not a true picture of the all-cotton farmer.

Now, in regard to the statistics in a previous article in The Evening Constitution, as they relate to the value of grain and other food crops in comparison with the value of the cotton crop of Georgia. I observe no mention in made of the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of pork, beef, mutton, kid, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, eggs, butter, milk, vegetables and other things, not to mention the fodder crop that must be considered.

Go ask the farmers of Georgia and they will tell you they owe less money and have more meat in their houses than they have had in thirty years. What has caused this change? They followed the advice of the American Cotton Growers' Association; in fact, they were the association, and followed the advice of the leaders and cut down the cotton acreage 20 per cent; increased the food crops in a like ratio and for the first time in thirty years Georgia bought no corn.

That corn crop gave them the hogs they killed last fall and which they have hanging up in their houses today—in most instances sufficient for the year. Last year they fell back again and failed to plant enough corn, so while the farmers will buy little meat this year they will have to buy much more corn than they should.

Let us plant corn this year for a dry year full and plenty, as in the good old days of our fathers when full corn cribs and fat meat houses was the pride of every planter, when the sordid dollars were a secondary consideration; when the cotton was king because it was wisely grown only as a surplus crop in a business way and from labor not occupied at the time in food crops.

But aside from all these considerations, we have seen that the 7,000,000 bale crop grown in 1885 brought \$280,000,000, while the 10,000,000 bale crop in 1894 brought only \$235,000,000. The 7,000,000 crop bringing net \$50,000,000 more than the 10,000,000 crop and both under the single gold standard on contracted currency, showing clearly that the cotton crop was wisely grown only as a surplus crop in a business way and from labor not occupied at the time in food crops.

Besides, when we compare the enormous amount saved on our expense account in not having to buy from the west in the past two years, we can comprehend how our farmers are more nearly out of debt than they have been in thirty years.

But we cannot comprehend how any one interested in the prosperity of the south can wish to go back to all methods of debt, poverty and degradation that we have followed so long and with so much disaster. Far be it from me to assert that our agricultural interest is prosperous as it should be, or any other interest in truth under our contracted system of robber currency.

While there exist long-time contracts such as the state, county and municipal debts, mortgage debts, railroad stocks and bonds and other corporate securities, all contracted for and the labor and material paid for at a time when prices for such were much higher than they are now, by reason of the fact that we were then at the time these contracts were made under a bimetallic standard, or paper currency standard and holding large amounts of silver and gold, while now we are holding no silver as standard or redemption money. So long as these conditions exist under which we are compelled to pay double the amount of the products of our labor in settlement of these debts, we cannot expect any great amount of prosperity.

There are few if any railroad or other corporate stocks or bonds contracted since the war and prior to 1894 that can ever be paid under the single gold standard; that is, in full. In fact almost all of them have already gone into the hands of a receiver and the debt is now on the farm. Now, this being the case we are compelled to buy a part of our corn and meat supply. Now, when we grow a full crop we find we receive 25 per cent for it, and when we grow a small crop, say 7,000,000, we get 40 per cent for it. Now, under similar conditions can we buy more corn with \$25 or \$40? This should be a season of rest for the land. Sow all the peas and clover possible. Try crimson clover in your cotton field, sown at the last plowing of cotton it will give more fertility to the soil than twice its cost in guano—grow your own fertilizer in winter. While you are asleep crimson clover will grow and hold your land from washing and leaching. Our soil needs more humus and less concentrated chemicals. Clover will keep the land from washing. Guano will not. Guano will do the clover more good than any summer crop. Dry seasons often render guano an absolute harm, rather than benefit to cotton, and other summer crops.

In conclusion I will relate a story by way of illustration. A certain citizen distinguished for his uprightness and patriotism was roundly abused and criticized without reason by a metropolitan newspaper, and when his attention was called to the matter he replied that it reminded him of a man he once observed apparently deeply annoyed with the action of an electric light which persisted in making a buzzing noise and very dim light, as we have frequently noticed. Steadying himself, after much effort he observed: "If you make less (his) less (his) noise, and give more (his) light, we'd get (his) light (his) light better." Yours truly,

J. LINDSAY JOHNSON.

Secretary Augusta Cotton Growers' Convention.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Editor Bayne thinks that the Father of Waters must have become a Mormon. So far as religion is concerned he is evidently a Baptist.

Editor Nevins says that office seekers think there is no place like home and they would like to make themselves at home in a nice place.

Editor Stovall says that Corbett is not entirely shipwrecked as he can still cling to his spar.

The Masonic Herald, under the able editorship of Judge Max Meyerhardt, with a list of able contributors, grows brighter and better every month. Its sphere of usefulness is on the increase as it goes forth each month with its message of brotherly love.

The Atlanta Banner finds from long experience printer's ink is the greatest fertilizer in increasing the growth of trade.

The Washington Gazette is enjoying a political tournament among its spring holiday poets. If it is a case of devil take the hindmost he will probably take the whole lot.

The Athens Banner finds from long experience printer's ink is the greatest fertilizer in increasing the growth of trade.

The Athens Banner finds from long experience printer's ink is the greatest fertilizer in increasing the growth of trade.

GOOD AFTERNOON, MR. RICE.



HONORABLE FRANK P. RICE.

A man who can rise superior to all the environments of life under rather unpropitious circumstances deserves all the honors that a discriminating public may thrust upon him. It is a long journey from the humble position of a newspaper sleeping on a pile of exchanges in the printing office at night, so as to be the first on the route next morning, to the proud position that Mr. Rice now occupies in the estimation of his fellow citizens. The fact that he was the first on the field, hot or cold, rain or shine, in the days when he sold more papers than any other boy on the street, was but the foreshadowing of a career of untiring industry and eternal vigilance. Mr. Rice was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1838. He came to Atlanta in 1847, where he has since resided. He has served in the city council five terms, being first elected in 1871. He was a member of the board of health of Atlanta for nine years and was a member of the legislature from this county two terms, 1876 to 1883. During his last term he was the author of the bill to erect the new state capitol, which measure he pressed to passage and which caused the erection of the new state capitol in Atlanta. In this body, as well as the state senate, where he served in 1888 and 1889 he was the author of a number of important measures. Mr. Rice served two years as a director of the Piedmont exposition. He served the city three years as an alderman on the city at large during the years 1891, 1892, 1893. In 1891 and 1892 he was chairman of the finance committee of the general council of the city of Atlanta. He was a member of the state democratic executive committee in 1891 and 1892. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is now a member of the board of directors of the Cotton States and International exposition and a member of the executive committee of the board. Mr. Rice has been engaged in a great many different lines of business, all of which have been in the interest of the upbuilding of Atlanta and all of his enterprises have been successful. He was in the lumber business for eighteen years, and later on was engaged for about six years in the real estate business. Mr. Rice owns one of the finest and best selected private libraries in the city of Atlanta, and is a thorough and well-read man and can be set down as an enterprising, successful and most worthy citizen.

GEORGIA CRACKERISMS.

A SEASON TRAGEDY.

Oh, the red bird sat on the picket fence
And sang in 'tis merry glee;
Along came the boy with a rubber flip
And shut off his breathing. See?

THE EVIDENCE WAS AGAINST IT.

"Now, ole Mister Noah," said Deacon Tompkins, in his lecture to the Sunday school on the deluge, "had dun driv all kin's ob animals an' beas' into de ark."

"Yessuh, Bruddah Jackson. Two ob eb-ery sort a libin' on de face ob de yurth."

"An' yo' say de rain sluiced down on dat ark for a intire munt an' hit didn't sunk?"

"Nossuh, ole man Noah dun kivered hit wid a ruff jes' same er 'gin house."

"Den dey wur'n't no mow' foteh over in dat ark," said Brother Jackson. "Per in course he would er kicked de ruff offen de kobsurn de fues' day, an' de flood would er sluiced in an' drowned de hull blin'."

"Now here," said the guide, as they stood on the summit of Mont Blanc with a wilderness of Alps before them, "we have the finest scenery in the world."

"Oh, come off," said the Chicago man. "Why there ain't a spot in sight suitable for a fourth-rate stock yard."

"They say your husband's voice was greatly improved by his recent course in vocal culture."

"No, I think not. His comments on my cooking are just as harsh as ever."

"I have alius tuck notice," said Miss Cook, the sage of Oak Ridge, "that love air a disease which effects folks purty much as blind staggers does cattle. Hit air libal to cum on at any time, and them that's 'fetled is jes' as libal to try run thro' a briar patch of barb wire fence as to hunt fer the open gate."

"Now, boys," said the Sunday school teacher, "who of you can name the oldest man that ever lived?"

Some guessed David and others said Go-liath and Sampson, while one bright little fellow exclaimed: "George Washington."

"Oh, no, no. Methuselah was the oldest man and lived over 900 years."

"Great Scott," exclaimed one of the big boys on the back seat, "what a snap he must have been for the life insurance companies!"

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A JOKE THAT CAME
NEAR BEING COSTLY

There are several chapters of the famous Reese-Sweat investigation that have never been told, one of which is this:

As the public knows the collecting of the witnesses for the famous taking of the evidence was one of the most important parts and at the same time one of the most difficult of any in the whole procedure.

The committee was in itself neither a court nor a legislature, its power was not clearly defined, and as far as it was to itself, did not extend to the people who were summoned to appear; and the gathering of them together required more than ordinary energy.

The lists were made out late and barely sufficient time was given for the different sergeants-at-arms to get around to those whom they were assigned to see. Long routes were made out for them to travel,



IT WASN'T HIS.

routes over which they would just have time to go if everything went just as it should. One misconnection would throw the whole programme out; one delayed train would seriously embarrass the investigation.

One of these routes lay through middle Georgia and one known well in the capital was assigned to it.

The first thing that was realized was that the men whom the subpoenas required to be seen were not, as a rule, living next door to the railroad station. In fact, it was generally the case that they had chosen a very rural spot for their residence and one that was inaccessible to an exceptional degree.

It can be easily seen, therefore, the possibility of a delay, and the chances for an awkward connection were very large. In regard to the last it may be said that there are certain places in Georgia that conscientiously prevent trains from arriving or departing at any other time save in the close neighborhood of 3 o'clock a. m.

In such a town as this the sergeant-at-arms arrived. He found with no degree of surprise that the usual hour near day-break was the one in which he was to leave the wildly exciting spot in which he had by the exercise of great perseverance and detective skill found a man who was subpoenaed to know something of one of the judges then under investigation.

He went through the usual procedure. He went to a hotel and bribed a negro to stay up and wake him, and things would have progressed smoothly if his ambition to have some fun had not overcome him.

The town was one that is commonly known as dry. This did not apply, however, to a spot immediately under his window, as he found out later.

At any rate, he imagined that this negro whom he had subsidized had other means of gathering in small and large coin and he decided to test it.

He took the negro to one side and told

SOUTHERN CHANGES

Official Confirmation of The Evening Constitution's Prediction of Last Friday.

MAJOR VAUGHAN TO COME HERE

He Succeeds J. H. Barrett, Who Goes to Washington as Superintendent of Transportation.

MR. J. H. SIMPSON IS LET OUT

The Columbus Division is Abolished and the Richmond Division Created. Mr. J. S. B. Thompson's Jurisdiction Extended—The Full List of Changes That Are Announced for Tomorrow.

It was announced exclusively in The Evening Constitution last Friday afternoon that some big shake-ups were imminent in the transportation department of the Southern railway.

The tip came to the paper straight and its readers are ready for the changes which occur tomorrow and which are made public by the official circulars which reached Atlanta from Washington last night.

The change is one of the biggest that has taken place over the system since the reorganization of the Southern railway and interests nearly every division on the entire system.

The most important change is the abolishment of the office of general superintendent of car service, which lets Mr. J. H. Simpson out of the service of the company.

In the place of this office the office of superintendent of transportation is established with Mr. J. H. Barrett, of Atlanta, at the head.

Mr. Barrett is at present superintendent of the fifth division of the Southern with headquarters in this city.

In promoting Mr. Barrett a vacancy is left in Atlanta which will be filled by Major W. A. Vaughan, who is now assistant general superintendent with headquarters at Chattanooga.

The fourth division extends from Chattanooga to Bristol, from Knoxville to Asheville, Jellico, Harriman and Middleboro.

Major Vaughan also had jurisdiction over the Alabama Great Southern railway and the Louisville Southern railway, the latter being known as the seventh division.

WICKERHAM IN FULL CONTROL.

In the future there will be no assistant general superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern, and the affairs of this road will be left in the hands of Mr. Charles A. Wickerham, superintendent at Birmingham.

Mr. George R. Loyall, superintendent of the seventh division, who has been reporting to Mr. Vaughan, will in the future report directly to General Superintendent Green at Washington.

By the new order of things the Columbus division is abolished entirely and the territory added to the Atlanta or the fifth division and a new division is created by taking from the first division, which will be known as the Richmond division.

Mr. C. W. Chears, superintendent of the Columbus division, will not be left in the cold, but is sent to Boston as the New England agent of the Southern railway.

The Richmond division will include the lines between Neapolis and West Point, Keokuk and East Durham, and Oxford and Henderson.

The superintendent of the Richmond division will be Mr. W. T. West, who is at present dispatcher of the first division.

VAUGHAN COMES TO ATLANTA.

Major W. A. Vaughan, who comes to Atlanta as division superintendent of the fifth division, has the most important division on the entire system placed under his jurisdiction. He is one of the best railroad men in the south and his citizenship will be a valuable acquisition to Atlanta.

Major Vaughan was general superintendent of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway with headquarters at Knoxville, before that road was purchased and formed into the Southern railway. After that he was sent to Washington as general superintendent of car service, the office that is now abolished, and was later transferred to Chattanooga and given the title of assistant general superintendent.

By the new order of things the number of divisions remain the same, but the changes are very material, and instead of two assistant general superintendents there is now only one, Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, with headquarters in Atlanta.

The office of superintendent of transportation will be very much the same as superintendent of car service, although the authority will be much broader.

TAKES CARE OF OLD MEN.

The policy of the Southern is to take care of its old men and as Mr. Simpson was one of the latest additions to the official family he had to be let out in the change in order to take care of the men who

Mother's Friend Allays Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that the time of recovery is shortened and many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother's Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain. Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AGAINST THE ROD

Citizens Circulate a Petition to the Board of Education Opposing Corporal Punishment.

TO PERMIT POOLING.

A BILL WITH THAT OBJECT INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Foraker Would Allow Railroads to Make Certain Combinations to Further Their Own Interests.

Washington, March 31.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, introduced a bill that permits railroad pooling under certain conditions. They are permitted to enter into contracts, agreements, etc., enforceable between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the commission shall in the meantime take an order disapproving of such agreements.

Such disapproval is required when an investigation shows that the proposed agreement would result in unreasonable rates or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of the act. The committee is given authority to revise or modify the rates ascertained by investigation proves the necessity for such modification, or it may order the agreement to be terminated at a fixed date.

The orders and findings of the commission are made subject to review by any circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in a judicial district in which any party to the contract has its principal office. Appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

The further details of the bill require the conspicuous posting of all tariff sheets, rates, etc. No advance can be made in rates except upon ten days' notice which must state the changes proposed to be made, the time when they will go into effect, etc. Reductions in rates can only be made after three days' public notice and the same provisions apply to joint rates and tariffs.

It is made lawful for common carriers, whether subject to this act or not, to enter into agreements, not forbidden by the fifth section of the interstate commerce act, in regard to making and maintaining the lawful rates, fares and charges specified in the separate or joint tariff schedules published as required by this section.

The remaining sections of the bill relate to matters of detail and are similar to the provisions of the Patterson bill introduced and reported in the last congress.

BAPTISTS TO MEET FRIDAY

CONVENTION WILL BE CALLED TO ORDER AT GAINESVILLE.

Many Prominent Baptists from Every Section of the State Will Attend.

The Committees and the Officers.

Friday morning the Baptist convention of the state of Georgia will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary at Gainesville. The convention will be held in the First Baptist church, beginning at 10 o'clock and lasting until Sunday night.

The Woman's Baptist Mission Union of Georgia will meet with the convention at which time some interesting papers will be read.

Ex-Governor Northen is president of the convention.

Following are the committees and boards of the committee:

Executive committee, located at Macon: Rev. A. B. Chapman, D.D., Rev. E. B. Carroll, D.D., H. H. Huggins, E. Y. Mallory, C. P. Steed, J. D. Stetson.

State mission board, located at Atlanta: D. A. Adair, Atlanta; Rev. J. B. Barnes, Athens; Rev. J. M. Brittain, D.D., Barnesville; Rev. W. H. Cooper, D.D., Cedar-town; C. A. Davis, Greensboro; N. B. Drewry, M.D., Griffin; Rev. James P. Edens, Atlanta; Hon. A. D. Freeman, president; John M. Green, Atlanta; Rev. R. D. Hawkins, Mayfield; Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., Atlanta; Rev. J. H. Hyman, Arabi; Rev. Y. James, Atlanta; Rev. J. G. Gibson, J. D. Jones, Canton; Rev. H. McDonald, D.D., Atlanta; Rev. M. McGreggor, D.D., Rev. T. W. O'Kelly, Griffin; Hon. J. T. Pendleton, Atlanta; Rev. B. D. Ragsdale, D.D., Conyers; Rev. R. H. Smith, Gainesville; W. L. Stanton, College Park; Rev. A. B. Vaughan, Jr., Canton; Rev. J. A. Wayne, Gainesville; Rev. J. G. Gibson, D.D., corresponding secretary and treasurer, ex-officio member of the board.

The woman's board has the following officers: Mrs. B. W. Seymour, president; Mrs. J. B. Gambrell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George R. McCall, recording secretary; Mrs. Bun Wylie will read an interesting paper at the convention.

Grand arrangements have been made by the citizens of Gainesville to entertain their guests and for several days the town will be alive with visitors.

ATLANTA MEDICAL TONIGHT

The Closing Exercises of the College Will Be Held at the Grand Opera House.

The senior class of the Atlanta Medical college will graduate and make their debut on the professional world this evening at the Grand opera house.

An elegant programme has been arranged and the evening will be an interesting one. The speeches this evening will be delivered by some of Georgia's best known and witty men.

Sam Jones will be on hand and fill the bill as orator of the occasion.

The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock, and the chances are that the Grand will have all it can hold once more.

The commencements of the medical colleges are beginning to prove more interesting than ever. The students take a great pride in their graduation tonight and will do all they can to make the commencement better than any preceding.

ATHENS EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Professor C. M. Strahan, of the department of engineering of the University of Georgia, took the sophomores and freshmen out to the State Normal school this morning and had them make a topographical survey of the building and grounds.

Rev. Ernest Young, a Methodist minister to the Eskimo, has arranged to lecture here April 16th for the benefit of the city schools.

The law class of the university is now finishing up a number of examinations, and in a few weeks the special lectures from distinguished Georgian lawyers will begin on the campus.

Lucy Cobb institute has resumed exercises, after a holiday season of ten days. Professor Fred J. Orr, of the State Normal school, has returned from Philadelphia and has organized his classes in penmanship and drawing.

AGAINST THE ROD

Citizens Circulate a Petition to the Board of Education Opposing Corporal Punishment.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL MENTIONED

The Signers Ask That Girls Be Not Punished by the Teachers in Schools.

DYKES TROUBLE CAUSES IT ALL

William Riley Boyd Starts a Movement Which May Cause a Big Stir in Educational Circles—What the Petition Is—Being Freely Signed.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Education, of Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen:

Your petitioners, residents of Atlanta, and many of us patrons of the public schools, ask your consideration of the following requests:

1. That the corporal punishment in the Boys' High School be abandoned.

2. That rule 41 be so amended that the use of the rod upon girls shall be forbidden.

3. That rule 42 receive this addition: Parents or guardians who desire that their children or wards shall be exempt from the infliction of corporal punishment may make to the superintendent written requests, that suspension and notice shall be substituted for it, and such request shall be granted.

4. That encouragement be given to teachers to carry out both the letter and the spirit of that portion of rule 41 which admonishes them to avoid corporal punishment in all cases where milder means can be successfully employed and never engaging in violent controversy or discipline in the presence of the school.

5. That the total number of such punishments be published yearly for information and criticism by the public.

We earnestly ask for a favorable consideration of above requests.

At the next regular meeting of the board of education the above petition will be presented, asking that corporal punishment in the public schools be abolished, and that several rules that are now in vogue be changed.

The petitions have already been printed and have been distributed to a number of the prominent people in the city who are interested in this important matter and who will circulate them for signatures.

The gentleman who is mainly interested in this petition is Mr. William Riley Boyd. He is giving the printed petitions in person to his friends. He says that he has no children in the schools and what he is doing is for the benefit of others.

"I have traveled all over the country," said Mr. Boyd this morning, "and there is no city of this size anywhere that has corporal punishment in the high schools.

"I don't think that Professor Dykes should be censured for what he has done. It was his duty under the laws that govern the public schools. The object of this petition is to make a strike at the system of the confederacy and not at the man."

Another rule that the petition requests to be changed is No. 41, which now reads that any girl who is guilty of an offense is punishable by the rod. The petition asks that this rule be so amended that the use of the rod in any division of the schools on girls will be forbidden.

This petition will come much talk when it reaches the board of education. Several efforts have been made to have corporal punishment abolished in the Atlanta schools but they have never been successful. Mr. Boyd said this morning that the petitions that would be presented to the board of education would be so strong and signed by men and women of such influence that this body will not dare to let it go without consideration.

Right on top of this Dykes affair it will surely be given attention by the board. The other requests of the petitions are questions that have bothered every board of education that has presided over the public schools since they have been founded in this city.

Whether girls should be whipped by teachers has been a puzzle always and it has caused more trouble than any other rule in connection with the schools.

AT THE THEATERS.

Messrs. Howe and Berry, the managers, have engaged a remarkable company to present the piece, among the principals being Edie Martinot, Joe Cawthron, Nelly Strickland, Johnny Page, Carrie Behr, George Olin, Neil McNeill and Ethel Strickland. Every portion of the production will be given as it was seen at the Olympia theater in New York, where it ran for 200 nights. There will be a matinee Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

When Joseph Jefferson was a boy of about nine years old, his family moved to Chicago, then a little town of about 2,000 inhabitants. That was in 1838. His father became manager of the theater there and in that capacity became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln.

A religious revival took place and the enthusiastic took umbrage at the theater and

Lace Curtains, Window Shades, SPECIAL SALE.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, three yards, at 50c pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, three and one-half yards, at 75c pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, at \$1.25 pair.

Window Shades, with spring rollers, plain and decorated, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c.

Curtain Poles, with brass trimmings, 2c.

Curtain Poles, with wood trimmings, 2c.

Hall Poles, eight feet, 4c; ten feet, 5c.

got the city to pass a new law enjoining a heavy license against the theater. Abraham Lincoln, then only a young lawyer, thought that was unjust and argued the case before the council with such ability and humor that the tax was taken off.

Mr. Jefferson will be seen at the Grand opera house on April 3d and 3d for an engagement of three performances.

AT THE COLUMBIA.

The Nat Reiss Company, in "Dangers of a Great City," drew a large audience last night to the Columbia theater.

The play was well given and merited the liberal applause with which it was received. Senora Ogdrifta was excellent as the orange girl.

Nat Reiss, as the Jew, was responsible for much of the laughter and made a decided hit with his xylophone solo.

Tonight "Home Spun Fables" will be presented.

Tickets will be given out at each performance for the \$25 which will be given away Saturday night.

GRADUATING EXERCISES HELD

The Southern Medical College Closes Another Successful Year in Its History.

The final exercises of the Southern Medical college were held last night and brought out one of the largest audiences that ever attended an attraction at the Grand.

The exercises were a grand success and proved to be most interesting in every respect.

The idea of only announcing the honor men at the closing exercises is a good one, and succeeded in having the men near the top guessing as to who would receive the honors.

The first honor man received an average of 96 out of a possible 100 for the three years that he has been at the college. Mr. J. White was the first honor man, and received a handsome gold medal as a reward for his good work as a student.

Mr. W. H. Moncrief came second, with an average of 88. He received a gold medal also. Mr. Charles Hazzell, of South Carolina, was third honor man, and received a handsome set of surgical instruments.

Messrs. E. F. Wyatt, C. C. Fletcher, R. T. Dorsey, and William Owens, Virgil Howard received honorable mention, their standing being the same as they are given above.

The exercises were according to the magnificent programme, and demanded the attention of the entire audience throughout the evening.

The report of Dr. Baird, the dean, was very interesting. By his report it could be easily seen that the college was just putting the finishing touches on the most prosperous year in its history.

The music was grand and received several encores, responding to the applause of the audience.

When Millionaires Crowded Our Streets

In my youthful days there was not a single millionaire in Atlanta.

Just before the war a citizen who was worth as much as \$100,000 was considered a very rich man, and if his wealth doubled that amount he was looked upon as a Jay Goid.

We were building up a city of well-to-do people, without the extremes of great riches and great poverty, and nobody expected to see millionaires walking our streets.

But the war changed all this. With our inflated paper currency it was natural that speculators should spring up on every hand.

An abundant supply of currency always makes business brisk, and our depreciated confederate paper money set in motion the currents of trade and the wheels of industry.

Men who had been drudging away here as clerks or small retail dealers branched out in various lines of enterprises and were remarkably successful.

One who was conducting a small factory found his business so profitable that at the end of three years he was worth a million.

Men who had the taste of high life, and who had her diamonds, her carriage and other luxuries.

The successful man expected his good fortune to last forever, but the collapse of the confederacy ended him.

I met him yesterday and noted his prematurely old and feeble appearance. The poor fellow now finds it hard to make a living for his family. His diamonds have vanished, and he sees no chance of ever recovering the twentieth part of what he has lost.

There was another Atlanta who extended his business enterprises all over the south, and even across the ocean.

He easily took his place in the circle of millionaires and his prosperity was apparently of such a substantial nature that he never dreamed of any serious reverses.

He lost most of the proceeds of our financiers and yet he over-reached himself, and after the disaster at Appomattox he was comparatively a poor man. Though in the prime of life, at that time, he never got on his feet again.

One of our speculative citizens made so much money that he was able to purchase 100 city lots, houses and small farms.

Surely he would be able to have this property from the wreck of the confederacy.

This was his hope, but it was disappointed. He died a few years ago in a neighboring city, where he spent his last days in adversity.

One of the brightest and most successful of our merchants during the war period had to go on the road as a drummer after the surrender and he traveled with his samples until the day of his death.

He had made a fortune in the confederate days and had made what he supposed to be good investments, but he lost every dollar.

There was another man, a clerk, who speculated and leaped into the front rank of our Georgia millionaires.

He had quite a fortune left at the end of the war, but a few ventures in Wall street wound him up.

Ten years later he was a saloon keeper and he died a pauper.

Not one of Atlanta's confederate millionaires held on to his wealth and prospered after the restoration of peace.

The majority of them died poor men and the few who are still living are humble fellows who have scarcely anything left of their former grandeur.

It has always been a mystery to me that our millionaires held on to their wealth and prospered after the restoration of peace.

Possibly there were a few exceptions, but as a rule they lost everything and never climbed up the hill again.

On the northern side it was different. Many of the millionaires in that region date their rise from the time when they secured profitable army contracts in the early sixties.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

INSANE ASYLUM INJURED.

New York, March 31.—Fire last night damaged the eastern wing of the insane asylum on Ward's island to the extent of about \$20,000.

There was no loss of life, all the patients having been safely transferred to another building.

THE FIGHT IS NOW ON

Brewer & Hanleiter Will Make an Appeal to the Merchants.

WANT CONCERT OF ACTION

Mr. Brewer Talks of the Impending Contest for a Reduction of Railroad Rates Which Is to Come Before the Railroad Commission on April 20.

The issue is squarely drawn between the business men and the railroads for a reduction of rates.

Brewer & Hanleiter, the originators of the fight, will push the contest to the finish and they have not entered into it without due consideration and preparation.

Mr. W. H. Brewer, of that firm of Griffin merchants, was in the city yesterday and talked interestingly of the coming conflict.

"We are going to prepare a circular letter and send out to the business men of every town and city in the state inviting them to join us in the appeal for lower rates on transportation."

"We have asked for a horizontal reduction of 1-3 per cent and we are going to fight it out in that line. I have made a complete study of the question of the reduction of freight rates, both local and in through traffic, and I am going to make such a showing before the railroad commissioners as will open their eyes to the exorbitant rates now being charged."

"We had to make a fight on cotton rates for Griffin some years ago because of the discrimination practiced by the roads, and we won our fight and secured a reduction of the rates to Savannah. We have the same case before the interstate commerce commission now that are pending and should have been disposed of long ago as the testimony was taken before Commissioner Clements last November. Put of course the railroads are delaying the issue as much as possible."

"One of those is for discrimination in favor of Macon and the other for discrimination in favor of Columbus against Griffin in through shipments. We feel that we have justice on our side, and he is thrice armed whose cause is just, you know."

"We are going to arouse the people to a true sense of the impositions put upon them and we are going to make such a showing that will convince all doubters of the justice of our cause."

"Where there is no board of trade in a town, we are going to address the circular letter to the mayor, asking his co-operation in calling the attention of the merchants to the movement, and we expect to meet with approval and support of merchants and men in every line of business throughout the state."

"Yesterday a meeting of the business men of Griffin was called and a fund of \$1,000 was subscribed to assist us in prosecuting the good work, which goes to show that we are not alone in the fight, but have the hearty co-operation of our own people to begin with, and we feel that we will be able to interest the people of all towns that are sufferers as we are from this big drain on our business."

"As to that criticism about commercial fertilizers, I can say that if necessary the commission can eliminate them from the general cut, but even if the reduction should apply to them also, I would like to have what the farmers get in fertilizers at carload rates from Savannah to Griffin. They now realize nearly \$50 a car and are not required to handle the freight at either end of the line, the consignor loading and the consignee unloading the freight without any expense to the railroad company."

"You may rest easy that we are in for the fight and we mean to remain to the finish, and we feel confident that we shall win in the end because of our ability to produce facts and figures as fully sufficient to prove all that we claim."

THE PRINTERS' REUNION.

An Entertainment To Be Given by the Printers of Atlanta This Evening.

There will be a social reunion of the printers of the city this afternoon at the hall, 62½ Peachtree street. A committee on arrangements was appointed six weeks ago and a most excellent programme of recitations, songs, instrumental music and speeches has been arranged. Refreshments will be served after the programme has been rendered.

All union printers in the city and their lady friends have been extended an invitation to be present, as the entertainment is intended to awaken new interest in the local typographical union among those who have been lukewarm members.

The affair promises to be quite a success and all those who attend will spend a most delightful evening.

IT CANT BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can Be Cured Unless the Stomach Is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

It is useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach. The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all-gone food, faintness, headache, constipation; later comes loss of flesh, consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

... J. R. Campbell & Co., The Evening Constitution,
... Franklin Street.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)
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